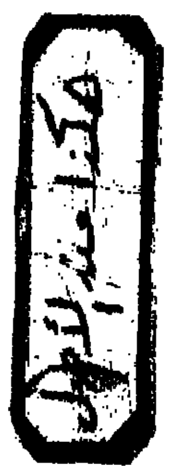
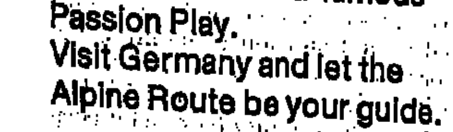


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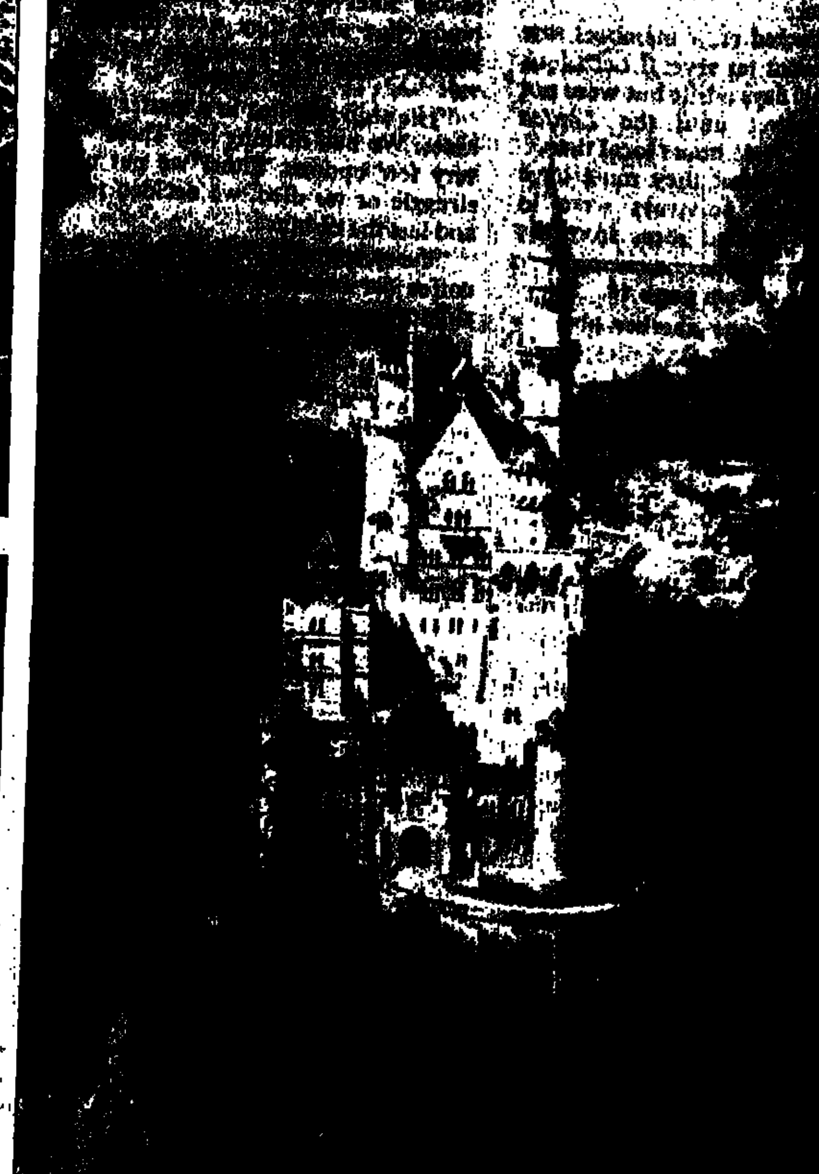


1 Oberammergau
2 Königssee
3 Lindau
4 Neuschwanstein Castle

Lindau
Oberstaufen
Immenstadt
Fussen
Oberammergau
Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Tegernsee
Bayrischzell



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The German Tribune

...y, 5 June 1983
...-second year - No. 1086 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Williamsburg ends in mood of optimism

...Williamsburg economic summit of the Western world's leading industrialised na... ended with an optimistic statement declaring that steps are to be taken to cut in...li, increase jobs and stabilise currency rates. President Reagan, who read out the ...ment, said the leaders were pledged to fight protectionism. He spoke of a spirit of ...ism. There was a reference to "multilateral cooperation" over trade with the So...Union. The French wish for an international monetary conference to draw up a new ... currency alignment system "remains on the agenda". The seven will maintain ...military strength and stand firm by the decision to station medium-range missiles ...rope if no satisfactory agreement is reach in the Geneva arms talks. They reject ...demands that British and French missiles be included in negotiations.

...onfidence is the message the lead...ers in Williamsburg for the indus...lised nations summit want to spread. ...he message will be designed to en...age private enterprise on both sides ...the Atlantic to invest and to halt mounting government debt to allow money market interest rates to settle down.

It is a message that should give millions of unemployed fresh hope.

The obvious objection is that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Summit pledges may fairly be taken with a pinch of salt.

This is a point to be made for as long as President Reagan, for instance, fails to come to terms with Congress on US budget economics or President Mitterrand fails to control inflation in France.

Such doubts present a special opportunity to Helmut Kohl, whose first Western economic summit it is as Bonn Chancellor.

He is in a position to call for and encourage America, Europe and Japan to come to terms, and he can do so from their midst without seeming to hector them.

The Chancellor has set a good example. He can fairly claim that Bonn has already done its homework and embarked on a programme of economies to stem the tide of government debt.

Alongside the Bundesbank in Frankfurt Herr Kohl's government has also brought about a decline in inflation. So now it is up to others to follow suit.

All concerned this time are particularly keen to demonstrate harmony, Mrs Thatcher of Britain and Signor Fanfani of Italy in view of general elections.

President Reagan is keen on harmony because he plans to stand for re-election next year. President Mitterrand is keen to paper over domestic difficulties with foreign policy successes.

Chancellor Kohl needs support because he is shortly to visit Moscow, while all seven countries represented at Williamsburg need to demonstrate Western unity in view of the Geneva disarmament talks.

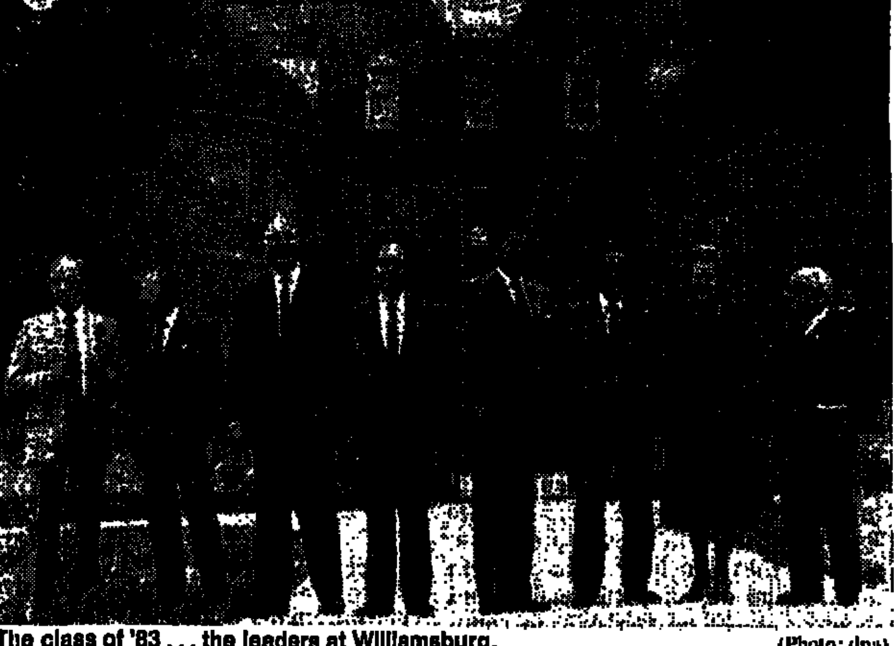
But they will only carry conviction if Williamsburg is followed by results. The evil spirit of protectionism must not loom larger.

In their own interest all industrialised states ought to set about reducing trade barriers and promoting free world trade, thereby helping the developing countries was well as themselves.

That is the only way in which the burden of debt that weighs so heavily on the Third World can be eased, and

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE



The class of '83 ... the leaders at Williamsburg. (Photo: dpa)

Moscow rattles the sabre — but why?

The Soviet warning shot across the Williamsburg bow has raised many issues the West should worry about.

They include the new and threatening announcement that missile modernisation in Western Europe will be followed by counter-measures in Warsaw Pact states where medium-range missiles are not yet stationed.

It is not known what these counter-measures might take. Moscow is unlikely to base SS-20s in the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary.

Western Europe, the Russian argument runs, is on the brink of risking a Soviet first strike that would ease the strategic burden on the United States.

It would be a worldwide propaganda prestige loss if the Soviet Union were now to expose its own allies to a similar risk.

The Kremlin would, in the final analysis, be prepared to run this risk.

But why should it go to the trouble? From Byelorussia to Karelia the Soviet SS-20s are capable of reaching targets as far away as the border between Spain and Portugal.

Beyond their furthest-reaching trajectory there is nothing more to knock out in Western Europe. From the GDR's Thuringian border with the West they could go no further, and certainly not strike at, say, New York.

The Russians are more likely to step up the production and stationing in the Pacific of their gigantic Typhoon-class nuclear submarines with their SS-N-20 missiles, even though they have yet to be perfected.

A further medium-term prospect is the development of aircraft carriers for the Red Fleet to match the US navy's 14 ships in this category.

Wilfried Schäfer
(Rheinische Post, 30 May 1983)

Missiles only a sideshow at the economic summit

...he Russians thought they could ...barrass President Reagan by their ...uncement over missiles, they were ...ken.

...e Soviet announcement that it in... to counter any missile modernisa...n Western Europe by extending its programme only initially distracted ...Williamsburg summit from the real ...s.

...eryone at Williamsburg, from M. ...rrand to Herr Kohl and Mr Naka... applauded the US President when ...oke on Nato missiles and Ameri...rms build-up policy. All agreed to ...trong and sensible.

...ey will manufacture and deploy ...les yet make a serious attempt to ...them in talks with Moscow. On ...ce there were no disagreements.

...he missiles issue prompted a strict ...tion of Soviet bids to divide the ...

...he summit then dealt with the 22 million unemployed in the seven countries, the enormous US budget deficit with its adverse influence on interest rates, the dollar exchange rate and Third World debts, and protectionism and exchange rates.

The dispute between Presidents Reagan and Mitterrand was conspicuous by its absence (the Americans had prepared for it and thousands of journalists were waiting to see the sparks fly).

The French refused to keep up the note they had lately sounded. Having arrived in the lion's den they announced that they had no demands to make of America, having come to shake hands with the US instead.

That was more than their hosts had been hoping for and was promptly taken to be a good omen for the course of the entire summit.

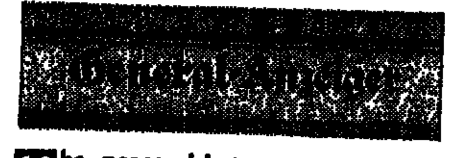
President Reagan proved a faultless host. His optimism was infectious. He said he felt confident for the near future because the West, especially the United States, was on the road to recovery from the deepest recession since the Second World War.

It remains to be seen what medicine the Seven will prescribe for themselves at Williamsburg to speed the process of economic recovery.

Emil Bölte
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 30 May 1983)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Recipe for improving Nato's chances in a conventional war



The peace debate concentrates on weapons of nuclear destruction. It is sometimes overlooked that in all probability any military clash in Europe will be triggered by conventional hostilities.

The Soviet armed forces are prepared. Their enormous conventional superiority has obliged Nato to consider an early tactical nuclear response to make the Western deterrent credible.

A report on Ways of Strengthening Conventional Deterrence in Europe now outlines new conventional developments and technologies that should make it possible, leading experts say, to raise the nuclear threshold.

The 56-page report was published in mid-May in German by Nomos, the Baden-Baden publishers. It proposes a solution that is neither science fiction nor a cheap way out. It is realistic and requires sacrifices by the Nato countries.

Its authors are leading independent scientists, diplomats and retired military men from the United States, Britain, Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Germans are the retired Bundeswehr generals Franz Joseph Schultze and Johannes Steinhoff, who both held senior Nato posts, Rolf Pauls, a former Bonn ambassador to Nato, Hans-Ludwig Eberhard, a civil servant who served for years as head of armaments at the Defence Ministry, and Professors Karl Kaiser and Klaus Ritter as heads of leading foreign policy research institutes.

They and their equally eminent foreign co-authors are convinced that the increase in credible deterrence, in independence of nuclear weapons and in public confidence in the Western defence concept are worth the sacrifices required, not to mention the attendant gains in political and military stability.

A serious conventional imbalance between Nato and the Warsaw Pact might, they argue, tempt the Soviet Union to embark on aggression and put Nato in a position in which it had to choose between defeat and the use of nuclear arms.

Thus while retaining the flexible response strategy Nato must without delay improve its conventional response capacity, thereby raising the nuclear threshold.

In view of strategic nuclear parity between the superpowers the main danger to peace today is posed by the steadily growing conventional offensive potential of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviet strategy is based on surprise, speed, massed fire-power and numerical superiority. It is aimed at a short, sharp and decisive attack using massed forces whose momentum is to be maintained by reserve divisions and preurranged rates of advance.

But the requirement of surprise, the detailed and rigid operations scheme, the reliance on reserves coming up from the rear, the dependence on a swift victory and the lengthy supply and support lines make the concept vulnerable.

Nato's deterrent, the authors write, must capitalise on this vulnerability. In connection with forward defence, which is absolutely indispensable, it must meet five crucial requirements. The West must:

- defeat the other side's air forces in a matter of hours;
- ward off the first wave of attack and cut off reinforcements in a matter of days;
- destroy the Warsaw Pact's leadership capacity;
- and ensure safe, reliable and effective leadership and control within Nato.

The improvements in conventional capacity could, it is said, be achieved within the framework of existing financial, political and strategic confines and with the aid of new targeting and weapons technologies.

Existing capacity could also be put to better use by introducing new deployment procedures and by arriving at as close as possible a longstanding cooperation between Nato countries in the manufacture of modern weapons.

Means of putting the concept into effect outlined in the report include conventional surface ammunition and guided sub-shells, accurately targetable carriers for guided sub-shells, such as ground- or air-supported non-nuclear missiles and reliable processes of immediate data transmission in theatre surveillance and target reconnaissance.

They should prove particularly important in knocking out enemy air forces, in fighting the enemy's second wave in its hinterland and in offering concentrated resistance to the first wave of attack. They ought also to seriously improve anti-tank defences.

All these technologies are said to be under development, undergoi[ng] ... even already in production a[nd] ... at a pinch, be ready for us[e] ... 1986 and 1988.

The authors of the report ... concerned to ensure that the ... are taken. They estimate the c[ost of in]troducing the new technologie[s at bet]ween \$20bn and \$30bn over ... period.

This kind of cash could be ... increasing over a longer period ... posed real increase in defence ... from three per cent to four.

A major side-effect of this ... would be to strengthen Nato's ... pean leg. But questions also ... as how a US manpower reserve ... ensured without conscription.

Would the entire plan not ... beginning of a fresh round in ... race, this time in the conventional sec]tor?

What would the effect on a[rms con]trol policy and the conventional ... ce be if the West were to switch ... tically to qualitative deterrence?

At all events the options ... the report underscore the ... for progress at all levels of disarmament talks.

They are growing more ... the year, and the quest for ... which agreement might be ... an arms balance at as low ... possible grows more difficult ...

Wol...

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, ...)

Continued from page ...

with it the threat it poses to the ... tional financial system.

A point made in one of the ... summit papers at Williamsburg ... economic policies could ... confidence if they were consistent and transparent.

Much remains to be done ... before this is the case.

Hans-Henning ...

(Kieler Nachrichten, ...)

Mouths drop at Kohl rejection of EEC money proposals

Chancellor Kohl's rejection of new EEC financing proposals hit the meeting of European foreign ministers in Brussels like a bombshell.

Chancellor Kohl announced in Cologne that his government was not prepared to accept the European Commission's proposal to increase from 1 to 1.4 per cent the share of VAT revenue remitted to the EEC in Brussels.

The announcement came as a complete surprise to Bonn's Common Market partners, not to mention Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who was in the chair at Brussels.

It was the first time the Chancellor, any Chancellor, had been so forthright on this thorny issue, and since the change of power in Bonn Herr Kohl had been felt to be more inclined to concede a point in this connection.

Herr Genscher's Foreign Ministry has been keen to encourage such inferences, whereas Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has been quite clear that the extra burden on the budget was out of the question.

The only way to raise the extra cash would be to increase VAT rates. Each tenth of a per cent of the common basis of VAT assessment amounts to about DM800m, or nearly one per cent of value-added tax revenue.

In the long term Bonn will have no option but to contribute more toward the cost of running the Common Market, especially if Spain and Portugal join the EEC.

But any agreement that may be



reached must first be ratified by national parliaments of the EEC's member-countries, so it is sure to be a lengthy and risky process.

So Bonn had thought up for the first half of 1983, during which it is in the chair of the EEC Council of Ministers, a special approach to the problem of the European Community, financial worries.

Herr Genscher hoped it would enable the Chancellor to make a success of the Stuttgart Euro-summit.

In Stuttgart everyone is expecting Herr Kohl to come up with something, and he has done everything to encourage the others to expect him to do so.

Fellow-Christian Democrat Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, was emboldened by such expectations to tell the ambassadors of EEC countries in Rome why Italy would be insisting on VAT remittances to Brussels being increased from one per cent to two.

Herr Genscher's tactics were based on the assumption that because any increase in VAT transfer was in the final analysis subject to parliamentary approval the Council of Ministers would have to take short-term emergency measures.

At a series of sessions of Foreign Ministers he tried to popularise a compromise approach that was to achieve substantial and specific results in time for and during the Stuttgart summit.

Common Market finances were to be concentrated on essentials, while the EEC budget was to be run on stricter and more efficient lines.

Herr Genscher announced after several hours of talks on 24 May that cooperation between member-countries was running smoothly, but the following day he talked in terms of a funeral march.

France, Italy and Belgium had played for time on the regional fund in connection with more efficient expenditure policies.

The test of readiness to economise and concentrate funds failed as soon as the Ten got down to brass tacks, and the news was not much more promising from down on the farm.

EEC Agriculture Ministers made no headway whatever in their talks on maintaining the status quo in ... ranean produce, which are ... prerequisite for negotiating ... accession terms with Spain and ... gal.

The Council of Ministers ... headway on 26 May either, ... were supposed to help elimin[ate im]diments to EEC domestic trade.

For Herr Genscher's pro-... tactics Herr Kohl's straight re[fusal to] consider any increase in VAT ... to Brussels came too soon.

We will soon see which was ... the Foreign Minister's tactics ... Chancellor's premature announ[cement].

Carl A. E...

(Handelsblatt, 2...)

(Earlier story — page ...)

The German Tribu[ne]

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HOME AFFAIRS

Youth unemployment central issue at CDU national conference

The CDU national party congress ... did not just turn out to be the jubi[lee] ... some delegates had feared.

But the resolutions adopted and the ... points of reference fixed left many ... appointed.

They gauged the success of this 31st ... congress in Cologne according to ... answers given to the pressing ques[tions] of the day.

The congress was not merely a confir[ma]tion of the party chairman, Helmut ... hl, not just the election of the party's ... dership.

Youth unemployment was the central ... ic. But the ideas put forward were ... really new. Even during the forum ... cussion, a number of experts were al[lo]wed to vent theories they had so often ... pressed elsewhere.

Many of the delegates were prompt ... disappear. They knew only too well ... at their party's intentions were on ... e growing problem of unemployment ... ong young people.

The *Jugendschutz* (legal protection of ... ildren and young people) is to be re[du]ced to a level which does not put ... ms off employing youngsters in the ... st place.

On this point, the unions claim that ... present legal stipulations do not re[p]resent an obstacle.

The CDU wants to encourage private ... itiatives which "unselfishly" attempt ... create training vacancies.

It would also like to see part-time ... k extended to cover civil servants.

The only new idea is to get those ... ms which have not as yet trained youngsters to join together in a kind of "training syndicate". This represents gentle pressure by the government on those unwilling to "do their bit" in this field.

However, it would be asking too much of the CDU to present proposals which are acceptable to all and able to solve existing problems in the twinkling of an eye.

What is more, the CDU, in its coalition with the FDP and above all the FDP Minister for Economic Affairs, Count Lambsdorff, has committed itself to the notion that an improvement in the state of affairs is inevitable, if only businesses are allowed to carry on their activities in a free and unimpeded atmosphere.

Seen from this angle, the only thing left to do is to keep on imploring "the economy" to set up as many positions for apprentices as possible.

This, however, is felt to be rather meagre, if not incorrect, by some CDU politicians in the party's left to centre spectrum.

But the more unconventional lines of argument, such as the criticism of growth policy by the CDU Premier, Lothar Späth, could not be heard in Cologne.

In the final analysis, the party showed an unmistakable desire to enjoy to the full the victory over the Social Democrats, the end of the SPD-FDP era, and the return to the corridors of power in Bonn.

This explains why the subject of youth unemployment attracted less interest than the problems between Chancellor Kohl and the chairman of the CSU, Franz Josef Strauss.

This is not, as Strauss had claimed, merely the result of a media blow-up.

It may be true that headlines which refer to a family dispute between the CDU and CSU are always good eye-catchers.

But in this case the rumours were well-founded. Strauss had been finding fault with the government for weeks.

During his speech, Kohl almost amusingly underlined the fact that governing was a matter for the Federal government.

The careful choice of words was matched by an equally clever choice of action. The Chancellor persuaded his party to accept an amendment to the statutes according to which the CDU could also stand for elections in Bavaria if deemed "politically necessary".

Many of Strauss' party friends reacted strongly to this. The fact that Strauss himself dismissed the whole thing with a joke, a blaming the fuss on the sensationalism of the press, should not be overestimated.

The in-fighting between these two politicians could often be compared to cockfighting: the combatants peck at each other for a while and then step aside and go back to pecking the grain.

After a serene start, the CSU chairman clearly and firmly listed his demands: changes in the law on abortion, the divorce laws, the demonstration law, the interpretation and application of the *Ostverträge* as well as in i... German relations.

Strauss did not refer to youth unemployment. He had no reason to; the words already spokes on the abundantly free market economy met with his wholehearted support.

In this respect, he had no complaints to make about the FDP. And yet Strauss underlined: "The change of (policy) course must not be limited to the economic and social policies alone".

He demanded that changes be made with respect to the "continuity" of domestic and foreign policies, a continuity defended by the FDP.

In this sense, his demands are not only levelled against the Free Democrats but also against Helmut Kohl, who once again took the opportunity in Cologne to emphasise his loyalty to the coalition partner without whose help he would not be in power.

Strauss did not deny the statement that Bonn is where the governing is done, but whether he accepts its implications is another matter altogether.

As regards its party programme, the CDU finds itself in a strange situation following this national party congress.

Its chairman, who in marking out his power of government and criticising Strauss so staunchly supported the liberal position of the FDP, at the same time showed a very conservative view of the world during his opening speech.

The reference to God and to the Christian faith sounded more like the basic party programme of the CSU than anything else.

In this respect, Kohl would seem closer to Strauss, and his comments would hint at conflicts to come, both between the CSU and the FDP and within the CDU itself.

The party congress did not reveal the direction in which such conflicts may move.

Hans Werner Kettenbuch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 May 1983)

Kohl manoeuvre brings him a checkmate in one move

When 50 CSU MPs decided 6½ years ago in Kreuth, Bavaria, to ... out of the joint parliamentary ... up with the CDU, it was regarded as ... perfect example of political intrigue.

But what Helmut Kohl did during the ... DU national party congress in Colo[gne] ... managed to put the Kreuth affair in ... shade.

It took the Chancellor just a few min... s to persuade the 780 delegates to ... him carte blanche to set up a ... nch office of the CDU in Munich.

The surprise move was brilliantly ... ged. The national claim now staked ... the CDU could be compared to the ... urance given by the executioner to ... offender that he has a long and ... ppy life ahead of him before letting ... axe fall.

The majority of delegates only realis... afterwards what they had done.

Never before has a chairman of any ... ty dared introduce an amendment to ... statutes on the morning of the day ... which its acceptance is to be decided ... on. And what is more, to then deny ... this was his intention at all.

Those behind this move were even ... re sure of themselves knowing that ... one thought them capable of such ... nning.

The cold and calculating perfection ... th which the whole epidode was ... cted uncovered a dramatic change ... the balance of power within the ... DU-CSU's parliamentary group.

During the past 13 years the CDU ... stood on its head the old saying that ... party withers when in government.

The CDU party congress underlined that while in Opposition the CDU had degenerated into a group which was content to be represented in all Federal bodies and to govern in most of the *Länder* and local communities, i.e. to have official representatives everywhere.

Against this background, Kohl's opponents hoping that his position of power will soon collapse should at least take one of the sentences spokes during his opening speech at the congress seriously: he is here to stay.

His manner of speaking had almost fewer nuances than Konrad Adenauer used to have.

The Chancellor presented the party programme and added one simple but succinct remark, which would have deserved applause on its own: "The seat of the Federal government is in Bonn."

Anyone who sneers at the seemingly uninspired and basic nature of this remark or who sees this passage merely as a personal reprimanding of Franz Josef Strauss has not really understood the point Kohl was trying to make.

The person most affected by this message heard it only too well. But the Chancellor's words were not only intended to be heard in Munich but in the other capitals of the *Länder* too.

They clearly contain the claim to authority by the central government in Bonn, a claim against which Kohl himself had fought while prime minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate.

Strauss, whose party had, ever since the period of the Parliamentary Council, understood itself to be the protector of the federalist cause and which had made this a central part of the joint parliamentary group agreement between the CDU and the CSU, played the ball back into Kohl's court.

After all, the CDU/CSU-run *Länder* were the bulwarks which had protected the legacy of their Christian Democrat founders against the advance of the disastrous *Zeitgeist* which had emerged during the SPD-FDP coalition period.

The conflict between the Centralists and the Federalists in the CDU and CSU, which many thought was over, has only entered into a new phase.

Some politicians, who otherwise praise Helmut Kohl's leadership qualities, will find the re-emergence of this issue a nuisance.

The Chancellor would appear to be so obsessed with this issue that he has cast aside the principles he once had with regard to the change in the statutes he would like to see for the elections to the European Parliament.

The very idea of having a national list of CDU candidates for these elections runs contrary to federalist principles which had carried the CDU's first election campaign for direct elections to the European Parliament.

The Chancellor himself was in (remote) control of the events which led to a change of leadership in the CDU in North Rhine-Westphalia, again a practice which he would not have condoned in earlier years.

In Cologne, however, the change was held against his friend Bernhard Worms.

Kohl has subjected himself, his principles and his behaviour to the struggle for the monopoly and preservation of power.

The technocrats of power, who hold the reins of government, know that a Chancellor with a firm hand is a good thing.

Another decisive fact during the party congress in Cologne was the acceptance of the Chancellor's prime importance by the CDU's general secretary, Heiner Geissler.

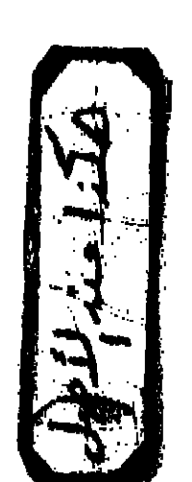
Helmut Kohl, the man they call the dark giant from Mainz, casts longer shadows than many who once mocked him would have expected.

Chancellor Kohl may even succeed in taming his more energetic rival Strauss some day.

Then, however, the political scenario will lose some of its colour.

Klaus Dreher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 May 1983)



■ THE EEC

New financing proposals provide food for thought at Stuttgart summit

It seems that the President of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, has come up with an eleventh-hour idea to prevent the Community's financial collapse.

His proposals for avoiding a crash that many regard as inevitable comes in time for the EEC summit at Stuttgart in the middle of June.

Now the pressure is off the Commission and it's up to the government leaders to decide whether they are willing to transfer the money needed to Brussels or just stand around and look as the EEC heads towards disaster.

The proposals are more than just the simple request for a few billion dollars more.

The fundamental question is how the EEC financing system, which was decided upon 13 years ago and has been operating in full swing for three years now, is to look in future.

At the summit in The Hague in December 1969, the leaders of the then six member countries of the EEC agreed that the contributions by individual member countries, common practice up to that time, should gradually be replaced by a system in which the Community was to have its own revenue.

Originally, it was planned to complete this transition by 1975. However, the joining of the Community by Denmark, Britain and Ireland meant that the financial independence of the European institutions first came about in 1980.

Since then, the EEC has had three sources of revenue: Customs revenue; levies on agricultural imports from non-EEC countries; and a share of the value added tax of member countries, which can amount to 1 per cent of a jointly agreed upon assessment threshold for all countries.

This system has been very generous to the Community over the past few years.

During the transitional period in the seventies, the rate of increase for the budgetary volume was almost always a two-figure one.

Even the austerity budget proposed by Brussels for 1983 still showed a growth rate of 8 per cent compared to the previous year.

And this despite the fact that the up to now full use has not been made of the percentage of VAT which could be obtained.

The 1983 budget, for example, has earmarked 11 billion European Currency Units (each unit — ECU — works out at about DM 2.25) as revenue from value added tax, which corresponds to about 79.4 per cent of the possible 1 per cent ceiling figure.

However, the reaching of this maximum level is only possible on paper.

There has been a dramatic development of costs and world market prices in agriculture and record harvests mean that the Community has to provide greater subsidies to get rid of their surpluses.

The Commission has therefore been forced to submit a supplementary budget this year.

The recently published, preliminary draft of the 1984 budget shows that although the 1 per cent VAT margin will be made full use of (667 billions ECU), this will not enough to finance next year's round of agricultural price increases and allow the British government the reduction they demand in their contribution to the Community budget.

This means that the Common Agricultural Policy is just as endangered as the regional, social and development policies.

It looks as if the thought of new tasks, which are constantly expected of the employment, research and transport policies in Brussels, can be dismissed altogether.

Under these circumstances, the extension of the EEC to include Spain and Portugal would also seem at risk.

For the EEC Commission, there is no way round the increase of the scope for budgetary action if a complete standstill in Community policies is to be prevented.

To begin with, the 1 per cent VAT ceiling has got to be raised to 1.4 per cent. This would provide an additional DM12bn each year, DM3.5bn of this coming from Bonn.

Second, the Commission wants to avoid financial difficulties in the future by simplifying the procedure for increasing EEC finances.

At the moment, all 10 governments and the European Parliament have to approve of any "More Money for Europe" moves. These agreements then have to be ratified by all national parliaments in lengthy procedures.

The Commission suggests that in future a unanimous vote in the Council of Ministers and a three-fifths majority in the Strasbourg Parliament should be enough.

Each of the ten finance ministers would then have the opportunity of preventing costly decisions.

The third suggestion, however, is perhaps the most complicated part of the bundle of proposals by the Commission.

Two objectives are pursued at the same time. On the one hand, a clear sign should be given that the greatest beneficiaries of CAP be asked to pay more than they have up to now.

The idea is to finance a part of agricultural expenditure, that part which exceeds 33 per cent of the whole budget, i. e. almost half of the agricultural budget, according to a given key quota.

This would be made up of three different reference indicators: the share of individual member states in the surplus production, the per capita level of gross domestic product and a third indicator, which has a complicated way of measuring the "dynamics and earning power of the national econo[my of] each member country.

Although this whole idea does [...]ly make the Community easier t[o un]derstand, the European bureaucr[ats are] convinced that they have worked [out a] system which will lead to the des[ired re]sults.

Britain would be substantially [...]ed and the Federal Republic to a [...] limited degree.

The West German Finance M[inister] will find himself with an add[itional] DM200 million each year.

However, in comparison with t[he in]crease in the VAT percentages pro[posed] by the Commission, this is just [...] pocket money for Bonn.

An additional problem for B[onn is] that every extra tenth-of-a-per-ce[nt in]crease in VAT must be paid for [by the] Federal share of total VAT, where[as the] *Länder* would get off scot-free.

These German reservations [...] would suggest that the propos[als are] unlikely to be accepted without [...] discussion at the coming sum[mit in] Stuttgart.

Uwe Vorkö[tter]

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 M[ay 1983])

Farm produce price rises the lowest for a decade

EEC farm prices have been increased by 4.2 per cent in European Currency Units, the lowest increase for 10 years.

Seven rounds of negotiations and a lot of clock stopping were needed to agree on agricultural price increases.

There were many conflicting views and demands but the regulation finally accepted was a reasonable one.

German farmers object to the withholding of compensation for increases in inflation.

However, this ignores the fact that record price increases was pushed through in Brussels just before the end of last year, averaging 11 per cent.

The German farmers then got a[n in]crease of seven per cent.

This is probable one of the mai[n rea]sons why the new Federal Minis[ter of] Food, Agriculture and Forestry, [Ignaz] Kiechle, said the latest agreement [was] an acceptable compromise for [both] farmers and consumers alike.

Kiechle was forced to make h[is mi]nisterial debut by jumping in [at the] deep end in the Brussels round o[f nego]tiations.

The levelling off of the inflation [rate] and the relatively favourable de[velop]ment of costs in the Federal Repu[blic of] Germany can be added to the li[st of] "preliminary achievements" on b[ehalf] of German farmers.

This makes the decisions ma[de in] Brussels all the more acceptable.

At any rate, the group of agri[culture] ministers, who followed the Com[mis]sion's line right up until the end, [show]ed a greater understanding for the [pre]valent financial constraints than the [Eu]ropean Parliament, which had al[so de]manded a price increase of seve[ral per] cent.

As current President of the Co[uncil] of Agriculture Ministers, Kiechle h[as to] assume the role of "director" a[...] away.

The supplementary budget re[quired] this year and the extension of the C[om]munity's budget framework likely [next] year under line that higher price [agree]ments cannot be upheld under the [pre]sent circumstances.

This problems quite automatica[lly fi]gured prominently during the deba[te on] agriculture in Bonn.

Following the price-increase [mara]thon, new cause for conflict has [...] emerged.

The suggestion to increase the [...] percentage shares for EEC member [sta]tes together with the question of [...] the foundations can be laid for the [re]form of the European Agricultural [Poli]cy in the face of the special treat[ment] given to surplus production are [...] which will discover how deep the [...] of the Community really are.

Karl-Heinz Va[...]

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 18 Ma[y 1983])

Minister Ignaz Kiechle a farmer's farmer

Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle, a newcomer to Bonn, doesn't exactly look as if he has two doctorates.

He's too much of a clever farmer, and too self-confident, to want to play the intellectual. This is a likeable trait.

As Federal Minister for Agriculture, and Chairman of the Council of Agricultural Ministers of the European Community, he is faced with the difficult task of solving some of the deep-rooted problems facing European agricultural policy.

He came back from the recent round of negotiations on agricultural price increases with the lower increase in the history of the Common Market and a noticeable reduction in the level of countervailing duties.

This certainly suggests that he is a man whose qualities are not to be underestimated.

Whether these qualities are enough to bring about the heralded change of course in agricultural policy is something we shall have to wait and see.

Kiechle's idea that farmers should share the responsibility for financing surpluses at least sounds reasonable and daring. A change has been needed for a long time.

The Common Agricultural Policy as practised at present, with its sales guarantees for unlimited production, benefits the larger agricultural factories rather than the individual smaller farms — even if they are specialised.

Plenty of objections can be raised against this framework for agricultural production come hell or high water: health aspects, ecological and economic ones too.

Admittedly, as long as farmers' organisations, which are often led by some of the larger agricultural manufacturers, fight against any kind of change in a policy which leads to such surplus production, the prospects of success for the agriculture ministers are unfavourable.

One must not forget the French governments (no matter which party is in power), which are often arch-conservative and antiquated in their approach to this problem.

Sometimes, the carefreeness and energy of a newcomer, who can stay the distance and show nerves, can help change things.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 May 1983)

■ INDUSTRY

Fines for over-production threaten steelmaker

[...]existence of the iron and steel [fir]m Klöckner-Werke is under [threat] because of huge fines it must pay [for ex]ceeding production quotas.

[...] intervention might be the only [way to] guarantee survival.

[The c]ause of the problem is the glut [of stee]l on the world's markets. To con[trol pro]duction, the EEC have imposed [produc]tion limits.

[The] total amount Klöckner must pay [for of]fences committed between July [1981 an]d June 1983 is about DM500m.

[Klöc]kner cannot pay and survive. It [appeal]ed in vain to the European Court [of Justi]ce, where it sought:

[...]t the notices of payment declar[ed inva]lid.

[To e]stablish that production and de[livery q]uotas are too low.

[To s]how that exceeding production [quotas] does not, therefore, offend the [letter o]f the law.

[One] official of the court agreed that [the fir]m had a case. But Klöckner's [chairm]an, Herbert Gienow, rejoiced too [...].

[The] court, an independent authority [which] knows no parallel in the German [...] decided against the firm.

[But] Gienow is not giving up. Other [...]s made by the company which [relate] to the question of whether such [fines c]an be imposed at all.

[If t]he company loses here too, the [path] of further legal action is already [mapped] out.

[Th]e decisions taken up to now do [not a]nswer the question of whether [the] fines are permissible under Ger[man l]aw; if need be, this is something [G]erman courts will have to decide.

[Th]e actual amount to be paid by the [comp]any can only be roughly estimat[ed. U]p to now, a figure of about [DM2]90m has been fixed for the nine [month]s between July 1981 and March [...].

[As] Klöckner overstepped the limits in [the m]onths which followed, a projec[tion u]p until this June takes the figure [to] DM500m for a period of two [years].

[At] the beginning of May this year, [Gieno]w informed the company share[holder]s at a general meeting that keep[ing] production beneath the quota [thresh]olds allotted by Brussels would [have] led to additional losses to the ef[fect of] DM500m.

[This], according to Gienow, would [have b]een the end of the road for firm.

[If th]is figure would have ruined the [compa]ny, then it looks as if the possible [fines fr]om Brussels could do the same.

[Wha]t is more, the observation of the [...]g production quota could threa[ten the] company's existence anyway.

[Klö]ckner-Werke have their reasons [for ex]ceeding the quota.

[The] unfavourable reference period for [Klöck]ner has meant that the works in [...]u has turned into the poor cousin [of the] European steel industry.

[If t]he European Court of Justice [sticks] to its present line of action and [if t]he quotas and fines are accepted, [the c]ompany is in for really tough [times]. And it's going to have to pull [throug]h on its own.

[...] any potential merger partner [...] by Bonn to step in and lend a [helpin]g hand has got a pretty good [argum]ent not to. No firm can be expect[ed to] merge with a company faced by a [...] the extent of which is as yet un[know]n.

[But] anyone looking for possible res[cuers] in these troubled waters automati[cally] turns to another company bearing [the s]ame name, Klöckner.

[Th]is time it is Klöckner & Co. It does not share its administrative building with Klöcker-Werke in Duisburg by pure coincidence.

Both companies are part of an economic empire set up by Peter Klöckner, in 1940.

A further branch of this network is the Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG.

The whole structure is so complicated that there can be no talk of one part being responsible for the other — at least in legal terms.

Although Klöckner & Co. has had a ten per cent share in Klöckner-Werke AG since 1980 and there are many different business ties between the two companies, there is no legal entity. The respective owners are not identical.

Ninety-nine per cent of Klöckner & Co., for example, belongs to the Peter Klöckner Family Trust.

The three active partners, Jörg A. Henle, C. Peter Henle and Karl A. Thoelke, hold less than one per cent of the shares.

Klöckner-Werke AG, on the other hand, is partly owned by Stichting Verenigd Bezit in The Hague, a foundation under Dutch law, with less than 40 per cent of the capital of Klöckner & Co. (10 per cent) and independent shareholders, who would therefore appear to hold the majority of shares.

This group will soon be joined by the Australian raw materials company, CRA, which will probably receive the convertible loan decided on during the last general meeting and the shares to be exchanged for this at a later date.

Although the two trusts have no legal ties they do have a strong de facto relationship.

Both of them have the interest of Peter and Hanna Klöckner's descendants at heart.

The family trust, which was later owner of the whole Klöckner empire, was set up in 1935 by Peter and Hanna Klöckner following the death of their son Waldemar Peter Klöckner.

Waldemar Peter, born in 1913, was chosen by his parent to take on the family inheritance and run the Klöckner company.

Peter and Hanna Klöckner also had other children from previous marriages. Peter had a daughter, Julie Lilly Klöckner and Hanna had one son, Helmut Küpper and one daughter, Anne-Liese Küpper, who later married Günther Henle and is the mother of Jörg A. and C. Peter Henle.

Peter and Hanna Klöckner set up the family trust to take the family's wealth and the family itself firmly into their hands.

For there is not much money to be got out of the trust. Its primary objective was to maintain the Klöckner companies; the economic welfare of the family takes second place.

The trust statutes list the purposes for which members of the family can withdraw trust money.

The emphasis is on "educational assistance to guarantee a proper education and occupation training."

The other purposes for which the funds can be used can be briefly summarised: dowries, assistance for families with many children, old-age retirement money, money in case of illness, accident or disablement.

Apart from these possibilities, the Klöckner clan were expected to earn their own living.

The statutes stipulate "that the descendants of the founders are to be given the opportunity to work in the companies of the Klöckner group."

However, a requirement was that the trust board is convinced that this person has "the abilities and personal qualities needed for the job."

The company founder, therefore, not only denied his "descendants" access to the family's wealth, but made sure that there were no incompetents running the firm.

Only those who cannot earn their own living can receive an "appropriate income" from the trust.

Of course, the company founder could not prepare for all eventualities.

The outcome of the Second World War, for example, which among other things led to the exprpriation of a holding society, the N. V. Handels-Maatschappij Montan in The Hague, which had been transferred to Holland during the 1920s.

This company held about one third of the shareholding capital of the Klöckner-Werke, which was the controlling company at Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) at the time.

Following tough and lengthy negotiations with the Dutch government, Günther Henle, who took over the running of the business after the death of Peter Klöckner, managed to secure the release of these assets.

However, a price had to be paid: the company was to be owned by a trust based in Holland.

As in the case of the German trust, however, the descendants of Peter and Hanna Klöckner were to remain beneficiaries of the trust funds.

The setting-up of a Dutch trust went hand in hand with the reorganisation of the company group.

The German trust received Klöckner & Co., which for its part holds half of the KHD capital, whereas the Stichting Verenigd Bezit in The Hague received a slightly less than 40 per cent share of Klöckner-Werke.

This whole interwoven family and company network becomes all the more complicated when it comes to the "English connection."

According to the head of the clan, Jörg Henle, this is where a third trust appears on the scene. It can be traced back to Julie Lilly Klöckner, Peter Klöckner's daughter out of his first marriage.

Her first marriage was to a gentleman by the name of Helmsoeth.

The liaison led to Inge Helmsoeth, who married Mr Hugh E. Amos, the "English branch" of the Klöckner empire.

In 1961, the year in which the Berlin Wall was built, a third trust was set up. The beneficiaries were, it almost goes without saying, the descendants of Peter and Hanna Klöckner.

The seat of the trust was in the Bermudas.

Via the intermediate holding company, Andros Orbis AG in Panama, this trust belongs to the Zurich holding company Andros Orbis AG, which claims to have "19 subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries as well as two holding companies," all outside of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Andros Orbis, set up with a capital of 500 Swiss francs, today has company capital amounting to 13.45 million Swiss francs, so things have been going pretty well.

The Andros Orbis is shrouded in about as much secrecy as the Bermuda Triangle.

However, it would seem that the kind of support needed by Klöckner-Werke is out of its class.

Klöckner & Co., for its part, has had its own troubles, ever since the Federal Constitutional Court decided that the substitute estate duty for family trusts is acceptable in terms of the constitution.

In future, it will be possible to subject family trusts to taxation in a kind of simulated devolution of inheritance every years.

This is to prevent the owners of great wealth from setting up family trusts to avoid estate (and death) duties.

This new tax will be due for the first time next year for trusts set up before 1954. This would mean a quarter of a billion marks for the Peter Klöckner family trust, an amount which in the opinion of Jörg Henle would "break" the trust.

Attempts are being made to change the statutes of the trust to underline that the trust primarily serves to support the Klöckner & Co. company.

This will mean that the possible dividends to be paid out to members of the family will be restricted even more.

Another stipulation will be that if the trust is dissolved, the members of the family will end up empty-handed.

The towns of Koblenz and Duisburg would be the only "allottees", the towns where Peter Klöckner was born and worked.

If the new statutes are accepted by Minister of the Interior for North-Rhine Westphalia by the end of the year, there'll be no need to pay the dreaded tax.

The statement by Jörg Henle that the DM250m would break the backbone of the trust give an idea of the limits to financial strain.

Klöckner & Co. and the trust backing the company are also unable to help.

It looks as if the only way to stop the company from going bankrupt is to ask the taxpayer to chip in.

Heinz-Günter Kemmer

(Die Zeit, 20 May 1983)

Tide running out? ... Klöckner's steel works in the Ruhr. (Photo: Klöckner Werke AG)

■ DEFENCE

The role of the German viewpoints in the disarmament debate

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR leader Erich Honecker may have disagreed on many points when they met near Werbellinsee, outside East Berlin, in December 1981.

But they were agreed on one crucial issue. War must never again break out from German soil.

In their joint communiqué the two men even outlined vague ideas on how this resolve might be put into political practice.

They stressed "the importance that is to be attached to effective and agreed measures of arms limitation and disarmament.

"They are of the opinion that in the interest of security it is essential to contribute via specific agreements to a stable balance of power at as low a level as possible."

These words have remained wishful thinking. They merely demonstrated that the heads of government of the two German states are not in a position to influence superpower policy to any great extent.

What is even worse, there has been no special German contribution toward relaxing tension in East-West ties.

Since the change of government in Bonn the two states seem to have been busy retreating to the familiar foreign policy terrain of the 1950s and 1960s.

On both sides the German leaders are acting out parts as spokesmen for their respective superpowers. They have no intention of putting the Schmidt-Honecker formula to anything like imaginative use.

They are digging in propagandawise in anticipation of the failure of the Geneva missile talks.

Eighteen months after the last intra-German summit Herr Honecker can think of nothing but who is to blame.

There was a chance of agreement being reached in Geneva, he said in Potsdam recently, but only if the United States finally abandoned its obstructive tactics and transparent attempts at deception.

Bonn seems to be returning the compliment, with Defence Minister Manfred Wörner saying in a Whitsun radio interview it was very unlikely that interim agreement might be reached in Geneva by autumn given the lack of readiness to compromise shown by the Soviet Union.

Whether the West might be able to avoid going ahead with missile modernisation would depend on whether the Soviet Union was prepared to meet the West half-way and finally show signs of flexibility.

Is that German policy? Is that all Bonn and East Berlin are capable of doing? Many people in both German states seem to feel it is not enough.

The peace movement has created unrest in the Federal Republic and the GDR, and it is unrest that is causing not only German governments difficulties; it is also presenting their respective allies with problems.

There were anxious leading articles in the foreign Press, especially in France and the United States, after the October 1981 Bonn peace rally.

For once it was not German militarism that upset leader-writers but German pacifism, and oddly enough pacifism as an all-German phenomenon.

In the GDR pacifism has not been voiced at mass rallies. Objections to the official peace policy along East Bloc lines have been raised by small Church groups.

Their activities eventually prompted Church officials to force the Party to face up to the issue of conscientious objection to military service.

What is new is the root-and-branch manner in which young Christians in both German states have taken to advocating pacifism.

Their slogans Swords into Ploughshares and Make Peace without Arms are a clear indication of how they view government policies allegedly aimed at arms control and disarmament.

Rudolf Bahro, a left-wing theoretician who was expelled by the GDR, says radical solutions are an appropriate answer to the fundamental situation of Germans in East and West:

"The self-evident lunacy and nonsense of nuclear defence of any kind has led to nuclear disarmament, regardless of the risks it might entail, standing out as the most elementary, simplest security measure."

However one may feel about Bahro and his views, he definitely has something true to say that many suppressed both during the Cold War and the subsequent era of detente.

It is that stationing nuclear weapons in Germany does not necessarily mean more security: despite the good intentions at Werbellinsee it could increase the risk of Germany being used as a theatre for nuclear hostilities between the superpowers.

It might not even be premeditated. President Reagan, and before him President Carter, pointed out that a nuclear holocaust could result by mistake from a computer error.

The futurologist Robert Jungk has called resistance to the strange logic of deterrence, to violence and inhumanity a "rebellion against the intolerable."

This rebellion took shape because, as the Schmidt-Honecker saga shows, politicians have proved incapable of narrowing the gap between their words and their deeds.

Both sides provide ample ... which to judge their credi... West, for instance, there is ... cellor Helmut Kohl's pl... peace with fewer and fewer ...

At present it looks ... though, at the year's end, ... more weapons, not fewer.

In the East Herr Honecker ... to claim the entire popula... GDR is a peace movement ... pelled to the West 10 activ... greed with his slogan ... Against Nato Weapons.

Pacifists have never had ... of it in Germany, and the ... the country has not chang... of affairs one iota. *Wolfgang ...*

(Nürnberger Nachrichten ...)

Continued from page ...

surance or social secur... schemes pay mother-to-be ... mothers DM750 per month ...

If they earn more, the ... to pay the difference, and ... with the fact that women ... work on pregnancy leave for ... months if they take up all ... currently available means ... are bound to be tempted to ... stead.

This serious handicap for ... the working world could be ... if the state were willing to ... the bill in the interest of you...

Women, trade unions and ... parties in various parts of ... also call for pregnancy leave ... tended to men too.

Men at least ought to be ... tion of staying at home to ... new-born baby. That would ... too could be off work for ... time. Many handicaps working ... counter could unquestiona... nated if the regulations were ... and fresh regulations appli... sexes.

This would also promote ... partnership both at work and ... But a Bill that has already been ... has been shelved since summer ...

Gisela ...

(Die Zeit ...)

Boosting image of the armed services in the schools

Education Ministers in *Länder* with Christian Democratic governments are staging another bid to come to terms with their Social Democratic counterparts to reach agreement on how to deal with defence and the Bundeswehr at school.

Baden-Württemberg's Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder has drawn up a paper on which agreement is currently being reached by CDU/CSU Education Ministers.

It is to be submitted to the last meeting of *Land* Education Ministers before the summer recess for discussion.

He told the Baden-Württemberg state assembly in Stuttgart that every effort must be made to arrive at a joint solution. Overriding interests, not merely party-political considerations, were at stake.

The worst that could possibly happen would be for the Bundeswehr to become the subject of party-political controversy. There must be no cross-fire of the kind that might be expected if, as he put it, there were a CDU Bundeswehr.

Herr Mayer-Vorfelder, while not being predisposed to avoid an argument, has so far exercised great restraint in public on the dispute over a joint recommendation on this issue.

He feels a basic consensus on the armed forces is essential to the security of the country.

The proposal to take a fresh look at what was taught at school about the Bundeswehr was, he reminded assemblymen, first made by Social Democrat Hans Apel when he was Defence Minister in Bonn.

It was welcomed at the time by Education Ministers on all sides, so the dispute between Christian and Social Democrats over the publication of their respective proposals ought best to be shelved.

In his new paper (Herr Mayer-Vorfelder played a leading role in drafting the initial CDU/CSU proposals) he has taken care not to make general observations about world affairs or the communist claim to world domination.

In a version roughly halved in length he limits himself to the need to defend the country as a dictate of the constitution and the UN charter and a task allocated to the Bundeswehr by Nato.

These essentials, his Ministry says, must be points on which a consensus is possible among all democrats.

School, his latest recommendations note, must not build up any particular view of an enemy; it must merely supply objective information on the basis of which pupils can form their own judgment.

This again must not mean that one opinion is allowed to be as good as another. There is a constitutional obligation on school to teach the right to peace in freedom and the obligation to defend freedom.

It is up to the individual *Länder* to flesh out these recommendations.

The paper also suggests that greater attention be paid in teacher training courses to preserving peace and to the role of the Bundeswehr.

Unlike the first version, it no longer mentions whether or not representatives of the armed forces or of organisations representing conscientious objectors should be allowed to present their cases at school.

Other details are also omitted, but the paper does refer to the special duty of the German people to make its contribution toward preserving peace along the East-West border.

It also mentions the constitutional ban on an aggressive role for the Bundeswehr, its character as a ... army and an institution repr... democratic state and subo... political leadership.

On conscription and the ri... conscientious objector to mi... vice the paper refers to a Con... Court ruling that the objector ... his case.

There must be no questi... straightforward choice betwee... or civilian service.

In dealing with different ... peace and political opinion ... cannot and ought not to try to ... controversial what is clearly the ... of controversy.

But it must stress democra... which disputes must stick and ... sise how the need for and the ... Bundeswehr can be outlined and ... dice against it counteracted.

Herr Mayer-Vorfelder told ... assembly that if there were any ... tion of not dealing with the ... wehr at school at all, as though ... not a part of society, then the ... be no common ground betwee... tian and Social Democrats.

His latest proposals are co... such general terms on which SP... cation Ministers are also ag... they should find it difficult to ... reach agreement.

Bert ...

(Frankfurter Allgemeine ... für Deutschland, ...)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

A dismal message both for Europe and elsewhere

Herbicide sprays make leaves die on the branch ... grass is sown between the roots and the dead tree trunks. Cattle are sent in with the aim of achieving an enormous, cheap output of beef. It is soon followed by a rude awakening. The hands breadth of humus that was enough to sustain the jungle for 100 million years is trampled to bits under hoof ...

Professor Wolfgang Engelhardt describing the clearing of Brazil's rain forests

...iologist Professor Wolfgang Engelhardt told the Munich environmen... protection conference he had aban... ...ed hope of EEC officials in Brussels ... seeing the light.

...ven the Munich congress was mere... ...eld to add a little scientific colour to ... International Horticultural Show in ... Bavarian capital.

...he light as he sees it is to stop once ... for all subsidising farm produce ... boosts exhaustion of the country... and steps up the extinction of spe...

...rm subsidies, he feels, ought to be ...ded on an acreage basis that en... ... the farmer not to cultivate land ... is classified as a listed biotope, or ...ronmental area and habitat of en... ...ered plants and animals.

...e farmer must be enabled to leave ... areas of his land alone without ... of income.

...he few remaining islands of unspoilt ...re have a hard time surviving in a ...opean Community where farmland ...ercultivated.

...he EEC landscape is becoming a ...bination of drained and reallocated ...le land on which single crops are ...wn and mazes of concrete and as... ...lt roads that spell death to animals ... insects.

...n the Federal Republic of Germany ...e there are 500,000km, or 300,000 ...s, of paved roads.

...he 'island effect' hits isolated repre... ...tatives of increasingly rare species so ... that there is no further genetic in... ...hange and progressive incest leads ...xtinction.

...lready 31 per cent of the ferns and ...wers and 39 per cent of the verte... ...te animals that are found in the Fe... ...al Republic are on the danger list.

...perts say four out of 10 species of ...tebrate animals are in danger of ...nction.

Regionally, and in relation to specific ...oups of species that have been tho... ...ghly researched, the picture looks ... worse.

...here once were 120 varieties of but... ...y in the Rhineland-Palatinate, ...y-two per cent are now either ex... ... or in acute danger of extinction.

...rofessor Engelhardt sees the rate at ...ch species are on their way out as a ...omenon that can fairly be called a ...trophe by virtue of its extent, its ...d and its finality.

...here is an ever wider gap between ...requirements of nature conservation ... environmental protection on the ...hand and agriculture on the other.

...rotection of species is aimed at ...ntaining the variety of biotopes and ...flora and fauna for which they are ...natural habitat.

... Central Europe there are still ...t 77,000 species of plants and an... ...s in roughly 110 natural or nearly ...ral eco-systems.

...rming in contrast relies on a mere ...rop plants and a handful of domes... ...nimals. The rest, flora and fauna ..., are competitors that are combated ... eliminated.

...ixty per cent of weedkillers in terms ... output weight are herbicides that ... out enormous amounts of wild ...ts and flowers that are crucial for ... survival of entire eco-systems and ... the staple diet of many animal ...ies.

...iological evolution and the constant ...ptation of life to changing environ... ...tal circumstances, he says, depends ... the availability of a wide range of ...etic material.

...ithout a variety of species there can ... no evolution, so as he sees it preser... ...on of this variety is not just an ethical imperative but a dictate of common sense. The mud-flats and the Alps are the last remaining nearly natural major eco-systems in Central Europe. Priority must be given to their preservation.

As a keen European Professor Engelhardt is worried about trends nearer home. The rate at which species are being wiped out in many developing countries leaves him absolutely aghast.

Development goes ahead regardless of ecological conditions by virtue of either poverty and/or the inability of the authorities to take suitable action.

Forests, savannah and steppes are transformed into desert. The soil forfeits stability and fertility. The mountains are laid bare. Mud and floods lay waste to the valleys.

Professor Engelhardt was still strongly influenced by what he had seen on a recent visit to Peru. He described the appalling conditions in which the four million slum-dwellers on the outskirts of Lima live.

He is strongly opposed to the Peruvian government's decision to forcibly transfer surplus population to the country's forest-clad highlands.

In his view, as a biologist, that is sure to mean the destruction of the forest in a matter of years and the return of the disappointed settlers to their slums.

The situation is much the same in the tropical rain forests of Brazil. Making clearings by burning down the jungle is a longstanding tradition that is still practised to an amazing extent.

There are two techniques, the traditional one being to set fire to the jungle three times, leaving a lunar, charcoal landscape.

The modern and purportedly more effective technique is to use herbicide sprays that make leaves die on the branch, grass being sown between the roots and the dead tree trunks.

Cattle are then sent on to this primitive pasture, the aim of the ecological carnage being to achieve an enormous, inexpensive output of beef.

It is soon followed by a rude awakening. The hand's breadth of humus that was enough to sustain the jungle for 100 million years is trampled to bits under hoof.

The rainfall also takes its toll, the result being a steppe described to the congress by Munich physicist and Max Planck research scientist P. Gräff, who is an old Brazil hand.

He saw for himself again last summer the burnt-out tree trunks and poverty-stricken vestigial tufts of grass on the banks of the River Paraná, its water stained brownish-red by topsoil.

In the background, he explained, you could see the unspoilt jungle that was on the Paraguayan side of the border.

Herr Gräff was explicit in his allegations that local and North American companies were not the only culprits.

German companies were also guilty of wasteful exploitation, excessive lumbering and overcropping on a scale that entirely outstripped all colonial sins of the past.

Insufficient appreciation of ecological connections and inadequate checks are to blame for only one tree in 100 that are felled being put to sensible use.

Herr Gräff would like to make industry realise that animal husbandry in tropical rain forest areas is ecological disaster. It doesn't even make economic sense.

Careful forestry would make it possible to market a yield of lumber, nuts and flora that was far more lucrative than raising cattle.

Pilot projects need backing to prove the point that only an ecologically sound approach will make economic sense too in the long run.

Non-intervention in commercial ventures that are given a doubtful go-ahead by the government in question is all well and good.

But the repercussions on the global climate and the variety of species of ecologically running riot are not limited to individual countries.

They are something that should matter to us all. Experts forecast the demise of all but the most remote tropical jungle by the year 2020. An ecological time-bomb is busy ticking.

Ingrid Zahn

(Die Welt, 21 May 1983)

Politicians sit up and take notice

Ecology has become politically important. About time. The Bonn Bundestag has debated tree deaths and measures designed to reduce toxin counts.

It has taken long enough for Bonn MPs to get to grips with a problem the magnitude of which has been apparent since the mid-1970s.

Woods and forests lack a lobby. They long stood no chance in comparison with concepts such as economic growth and jobs. They were a minor consideration.

But bad news has been followed by worse, and people are beginning to sit up and pay attention as acres of trees are dying of an overdose of sulphur.

Bare branches point an accusing finger at the toxin-laden sky and the green pine-needles of the Christmas tree turn from dark green to a lifeless brown.

The dying forest is more than a recreation area for pedestrians and joggers. It is one of the largest eco-systems that are still intact and of enormous importance for our lives and those of future generations.

Yet it continues to be submitted to a constant toxin count that is quantifiable. The harmful substances have been identified but prove immensely difficult to dispense with even though it would be technically feasible.

There have often enough been calls for joint action in the Bundestag, but agreement on what is to be done is proving elusive now that environmental protection has become a politically marketable commodity.

Since the potential culprits are a known quantity it would be little short of tragedy if it were to prove impossible to deal with them.

Environmental experts agree that modernisation of old power stations would eliminate most of the damage not done by nitrous oxide in road transport exhaust fumes.

They are the main cause of acid rain, which is generally held to be mainly to blame.

The latest techniques need using to keep sulphuric and nitrous oxide out of the atmosphere. Total desulphuration of German power stations would cost about DM6bn.

But that would be a mere pfennig extra per kilowatt of electric power.

Total desulphuration alone would not be enough to make the forest green again. Car and commercial vehicle exhaust fumes must be cleaned up.

It could be done, and the cost could be met, since modern technology would trigger substantial investment.

The purification of smoke from power station chimneys and clean air modifications to motor vehicles, combined with lead-free fuel, are both European problems.

Common Market leaders know it. It is up to them to act.

Rainer Müller

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 24 May 1983)



(Cartoon: Horst Haitzinger/Nürnberger Nachrichten)

■ RESEARCH

Sense of smell secret of pigeon's homing instinct

Pisa University zoologists first proved in 1971 that homing pigeons are guided over distances of at least 700km by their sense of smell.

Their findings have been fully corroborated by research scientists at the Max Planck Ethology Institute in Seewiesen, Bavaria.

There can no longer be the slightest doubt that the sense of smell is an essential feature of pigeons' navigational skill.

They can pick up the smell of trace elements in the atmosphere and use it for getting their bearings in unknown territory.

But scientists are not yet sure just which substances they can smell and are guided by.

In the early 1950s carrier pigeons were shown to use the Sun as a compass and the earth's magnetic field to get their bearings.

That failed to explain how they unfailingly managed to find their way home from hundreds of miles away. Merely having a compass is not enough.

You have to know where you are in relation to home and what direction you then need to take. So they need a map of some kind as well as a compass.

For years no-one knew how they did it. Not until 1971 did zoologists in Pisa, Italy, discover that pigeons whose sense of smell was inactivated were unable to find their way home.

This crucial discovery initially came as a surprise inasmuch as pigeons' sense of smell is only moderately developed, that having been one of the reasons why research had been devoted to it.

Besides, a pigeon could not possibly smell its way home over long distances or against he wind, it was felt.

Some critics felt that inactivating their sense of smell merely generally upset the pigeons so much that they landed just about anywhere on their way home.

Other objections were raised to the hypothesis that pigeons piece together an olfactory mosaic made up of the *wind direction and prevailing smells of* lakes, woods, fields and mountains.

A mosaic of this kind is only feasible with regard to the pigeon's immediate home surroundings. For long-distance navigation it is just not enough.

Ethologists in Seewisen and Pisa have carried out a wide range of trials, releasing pigeons at various times and in various locations at various distances from their homes.

The initial criterion for their homing instinct was taken to be the direction in which they first flew. The time it took them to find their way home was also recorded.

For pigeons that failed to make it back home the location at which they did land was taken into account wherever it was known.

Evaluation of the findings revealed that pigeons whose sense of smell had been put out of action, either by having their nostrils sealed or by having an anaesthetic administered, were unable to find their way home over distances of more than 50km, or 30 miles.

Unlike other carrier pigeons whose sense of smell was intact they were virtually at a loss from the start and were found at locations unsystematically spread over a wide area.

Pigeons from Munich and environs have homing instincts that enable them to fly home from places as far afield as Schleswig-Holstein, which is over 700km (400 miles) away as the crow flies.

The effective homing distance of birds brought across the Alps from Florence and environs is between 500 and 700km.

They found their way home from Munich even if their nostrils had been sealed en route from Italy. But they failed to do so on being released in Würzburg, which is 225km further away.

So there is clearly a limit beyond which the sense of smell no longer works, and with it the homing instinct.

The birds then need to be able to rely on information gathered on their way to the place where they are released, whereas this extra information is not needed for shorter distances.

Sense of smell is essential for them to find their way home, whereas upsets in their perception of magnetic fields leave them unruffled.

The magnetic field thus seems to play only a minor, subordinate ro[le in their] ability to get their bearings.

Orientation can be inacti[vated by] putting the sensory organ out [of action]. It may also be inactivated by [disrupt]ing the signals on which it relie[s].

One group of carrier pige[ons was] transported in sealed crates wi[th air] intake via active carbon filters [that eli]minated trace elements.

Another group was shipped [in crates] where the air intake was not fil[tered. In] both cases the birds were anaes[thetised] to put their sense of smell out of [action].

So all they had to go on was [informa]tion picked up en route. It was [clear that] for the pigeons in crates where [the air] was not filtered, but the others [had no] idea where they were.

Scientists have yet to iden[tify what] smells pigeons go by, however, [and they] don't know how olfactory [navigation] works.

The only pointer is that pi[geons are] not necessarily dependent on [smells] noted in carriage. The smell wh[ere they] are set free can be enough for [them to] go on.

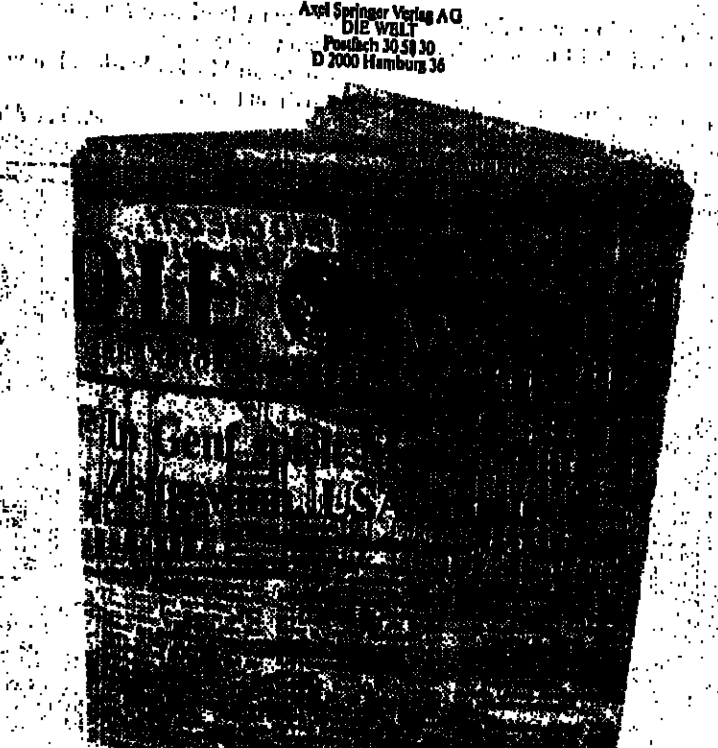
Max Planck ethologists are [working] on the assumption that certain [substan]ces are widely spread in the [air over] Central Europe.

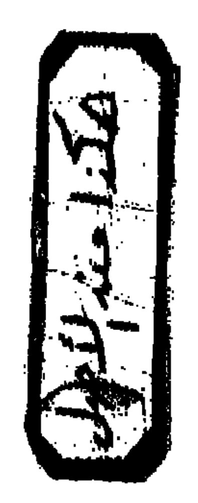
The concentration in wh[ich they] occur is sufficient for carrier pi[geons to] get their bearings.

A fact that supports this ass[umption] is that only a handful of m[olecules] would be needed to do the j[ob. The] birds' sense of smell is not so [highly] developed to distinguish a wid[e range] of different smells.

Walter [...]

(Kieler Nachrichten, [...])





The Antarctic has long been felt to function as a kind of control centre for interaction between the atmosphere and the ocean.

Last year new and puzzling discoveries were made by both teams of German scientists in the Antarctic: the main expedition and the skeleton crew that manned the base camp during the Antarctic winter.

Gert König, the base camp meteorologist, recorded enormous variations in temperature in less than a minute. "The change was once 12 degrees centigrade in 45 seconds," he says.

This unusual variation was measured in clear, cold, calm, cloudless weather at an altitude of 15 metres. Temperature strata seemed to move in waves that broke from time to time.

It was a phenomenon not mentioned anywhere in scientific literature, so he felt he must have come across something new.

The idea that the polar ice caps exercise as important an influence on world weather as the tropics do is one that has to a large extent been confirmed.

"Atmospheric circulation is powered by heating at the equator and refrigeration at the poles," says Ernst Augstein of the Alfred Wegener Polar Research Institute, Bremerhaven.

Professor Augstein mentions another amazing phenomenon: the fact that the flow of heat in the Antarctic summer is 10 times what it is in the tropics.

This is a reference to the way in which the ocean passes on heat to the atmosphere.

On the Antarctic land-mass temperatures can be as low as minus 88 centigrade, whereas the surrounding seawater varies between plus three and minus two.

Cold, dry air from the land crosses the sea and comes up against much warmer ocean air. The differences in temperature can be 20 to 50 degrees.

Polar ice ca[ps] hold key to the weath[er]

"The cold air absorbs the he[at of the] sea," Professor Augstein explai[ns. This] ensures that fresh ice forms [constant]ly on clear surfaces."

The Antarctic's meteo[rological] melting-pot starts cooking whe[n con]trasting fronts of air, ice an[d water] meet.

Satellite and maritime obs[ervations] have shown that in February [...] about 50km (30 miles) across o[pens up] in the coastal ice. It is partly fr[ee and] partly covered by floes.

This is the area where Germa[n scien]tists set about taking measurem[ents to] record interaction between t[he ele]ments.

They have been able to do so [with the] aid of the new polar research v[essel] *Polarstern.*

"The air here is as dry as in th[e] desert," expedition meteorolog[ist] Reinwarth complained two year[s ago].

Temperatures varied betwe[en plus] one and minus 22 degrees. Rel[ative hu]midity was about 30 per cent. Bo[th] were Antarctic summer figures.

In winter conditions are mu[ch har]sher. The second caretaker tea[m man]ning the Georg von Neumayer [base] camp recorded temperatures a[s low as] minus 43 centigrade.

Daily readings are relayed b[y short]time radio to the international m[eteoro]logical network.

International readings are [collated] and short-term weather forecas[ts com]piled. The long-range aim is t[o make] forecasts more accurate.

Jörn Freyw[...]

(Die Welt, [...])

■ THE ARTS

Heinrich Vogeler: no distinction between art and life

Heinrich Vogeler, the *Jugendstil* artist and communist agitator, was [giv]en full-scale treatment in 1972, his [...]h centenary year.

Two monographs were published and [ex]hibitions were held at the Kunsthalle Worpswede and at the Academy of [Ar]ts in East Berlin.

Over the past 10 years even greater [int]erest has been shown in the life and [wor]ks of a man who is still something of [a m]ystery.

He was a painter and artist who [wo]rked at times as a designer, an archi[tec]t and a writer. Part of his estate is in [the] East and part in the West.

This makes it extremely difficult to [co]mpile a comprehensive catalogue of [hi]s output. A West Berlin group that [plann]ed to feature the whole Vogeler in an [ex]hibition was rebuffed by both sides.

Neither museums in Moscow and [E]ast Berlin nor the artist's heirs in [W]orpswede, near Bremen, were prepar[e]d to supply a single exhibit on loan.

Yet the exhibition, entitled Heinrich [V]ogeler — Works of Art, Design, Docu[m]ents, has still been held. More than [...]0 exhibits fill the Staatliche Kunsthal[le] in West Berlin.

So few paintings were available that [th]e emphasis is on Vogeler's drawing [a]nd commercial art.

In the catalogue a number of younger [w]riters *try* to arrive at a solution of is[sues] Heinrich Wiegand Petzet and [D]avid Erlay failed to solve conclusively [in] their monographs.

So much attention was paid to clari[fy]ing points that matter to art historians [th]at arrangement of the not unduly at[tr]active but most informative material [se]ems to hve been neglected.

The exhibition begins with the drum[ro]ll of Vogeler's book illustration and [bin]ding. It then tapers off with minor [wo]rk from his later period, flanked by [re]productions of paintings in the East [Be]rlin Nationalgalerie.

In what is the first-ever comprehensive overview of his architectural work the exhibition fails to state whether the designs on show remained designs or were actually built.

The entire exhibition suffers from its organisers' ambition to offset the lack of major work by Vogeler by a plethora of minor work accompanied by an unsatisfactory commentary.

In their quest for Vogeler works to exhibit the organisers were able to notch up some notable successes.

The Oriental atmosphere of the Gilt Chamber at Bremen's *Rathaus* is strikingly apparent in drawings that are fortunately the property of the Bremen Kunsthalle. There are several suites of furniture from the Worpswede Workshop set up by Heinrich Vogeler and his brother Franz in 1908 in a backwood bid to improve design standards. They were keen to manufacture runs of tables, chairs and cupboards but to individualise them afterwards by woodcuts and painting.

Vogeler's self-caricature, 1909.



Vogeler's *Verkündigung*, 1901 (Photos: catalogue)

Vogeler clearly took the post-1900 *Stilwende*, or change of style, much less seriously than his contemporaries Peter Behrens, Josef Hoffmann or Henry van de Velde.

This is indicated by his decision to use Biedermeier patterns of white china. He painted his favourite floral motif, the rose, on the Royal Prussian Alt-Berlin service, for instance.

The exhibition includes a variety of examples of his little-known propensity for satire. In cartoons he makes fun of the symbolism in Max Klinger's Paraphrase on the Finding of a Glove.

His 1906 coloured drawing of a Tea Farmer in Ceylon likewise indicates a suppressed talent for satire.

Vogeler held the morally-rooted view that a creative person could not afford to draw a distinction between art and life.

In his early days this conviction stood him in good stead. In his later period, after the Great War, it caused him personal tragedy.

After 1918 his backward-looking utopias were followed by well-meaning visions of the shape of things to come. Resorting to Cubist and Expressionist elements of style did him little good.

His "complex paintings" proclaiming the "New Man" have no formal cohesion, the only exception being his Hamburg Dockers, painted in 1928 and now at the Eremitage in Leningrad.

His realistic drawings made during the Great War convey a much fresher and more immediate impression.

He later moved to Moscow and toured remote Soviet republics on a government contract. He there opted for a dry but honest naturalism.

He shed his entire Romantic past, having grown fully aware of his inner mission to look and see.

As an artist who was never vitally interested in developing and cultivating a personal note and was keen first and foremost on getting across a variety of messages he must have felt freer in Russia than in Worpswede.

What he put to paper as a lone convert no longer needed to please.

Camilla Blechen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 May 1983)

■ THE CINEMA

Belated international acclaim for Hanna Schygulla

Hanna Schygulla, who won the Best Actress award at this year's Can[nes] film festival for her performance in [St]oria di Piera, directed by Marco Fer[reri], has finally gained international ac[clai]m.

[It] comes in the wake of German [awa]rds such as the *Bundesfilmpreis* and [the] Schwabing Art Prize.

She is a great actress with an extraor[din]ary presence and richly deserves this [ac]claims, as anyone who has ever expe[rie]nced her intensive and wide-ranging [po]wers of transformation in front of the [cam]era must agree.

She was hard, cold and lonely in *The [Bit]ter Tears of Petra von Kant,* yet ex[pa]nsive and given to grand gestures in *[L]ili Marleen,* a gentle, kitschy film that [ow]ed its success almost entirely to her [fa]cial expression.

Well on her way to taking over from Marlene Dietrich, Hanna Schygulla was [bo]rn in Kattowitz, Silesia, on Christmas [D]ay 1943.

Her father was a timber merchant [and] she wanted to become a teacher. [Sh]e read German and Romance studies [in] Munich for nearly five years and was [a]t the point of qualifying as a senior [sc]hool teacher when she met Rainer Werner Fassbinder.

Her first stage part was Antigone at the Aktionstheater in Munich. Her first film role was in *'Love' is Colder than Death* in 1969.

'She' was like a somewhat sluggish small-town Monroe, blonde, sensual and innocently naive.

She and Fassbinder were scathing in their disdain for German cinema of the 1960s. They were committed opponents of empty cinematographic phrases and established the first standards for the New Wave.

After about 20 minor films, including *Katzelmacher, Hunting Scenes from Lower Bavaria* and *Animals Crossing,* she had her first major success in the title role of *Effi Briest.*

Effi was a screen adaptation of the late 19th century novel by Theodor Fontane, a Berlin writer steeped in Prussian tradition.

Fontane's enlightened Prussian outlook and Hanna Schygulla's Silesian combination of feeling and bearing evidently clicked on this occasion.

She is not inclined to overdo it and has so far rejected Hollywood offers, being anxious to avoid being stereotyped like so many actresses before her.

The fact than she cannot be typecast forms part of her fascination. She can act high melodrama, then be clear and simple. She has grand gestures and small, controlled moves.

And she can put across almost anything with her frank, open and expressive face.

She is also good at taking a rest. When she has had enough of filming she will spend months painting in the countryside or hitch-hiking round America with a friend.

She always returns with fresh self-confidence, and it shows in her screen roles.



Hanna Schygulla (here in *Die Fälschung*) ... 'sluggish, small-town Monroe.' (Photo: United Artists)

There must surely be much more to come from Hanna Schygulla. Now she has gained international acclaim one can but hope she will retain her poise and remain true to herself.

Wolfgang Tschechne

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 May 1983)

■ MUSIC

Johannes Brahms found the eternal register of the German soul

It is 150 years since Johannes Brahms was born. The fact that he has to share a celebration year with the likes of Martin Luther, Karl Marx and Richard Wagner is not likely to bother him in the least.

Brahms was born in Hamburg on 7 May, 1833, the son of a double-bass player.

He enjoyed fame and honours of all kinds during his own lifetime but he was not spared the trials and tribulations endured by many great artists before him.

He was often forced to face up to misunderstanding, hostility, derision and out-and-out- hatred.

There was considerable opposition to his music. Right from the start, he felt himself to be someone "born after his time", a guardian of the musical greatness of years gone by.

He never regarded himself as a revolutionary yet he was born into an age which was in many ways revolutionary.

There were many who wanted to destroy classic structures and develop a new kind of music for the future.

The fact that he allowed himself to be dragged into the bickering between artists in Vienna and was persuaded to sign the manifesto against the "New Germans" (Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner and others) was perhaps his biggest mistake.

Those he criticised soon took their bitter revenge. Wagner, himself an expert in enduring unjust and polemic criticism, was now going to make sure that Brahms suffered all that he had gone through.

He referred to "the school of abstinence, the crowd of mediocrity, servile natures, slow-moving melodics and narrow-minded melodic chaff". And Wagner's vassals joined in and added their own blows.

Liszt, who to begin with understanding towards Brahms, turned his back on him.

Brahms himself wrote that Nietzsche had said that he had become famous by pure coincidence. The only reason was that the anti-Wagner group needed an antipope.

Even the peace-loving Peter Cornelius lashed out and wrote: "Brahms works lack the real throbbing of the heart; they may satisfy the intellect but they neglect the soul."

One critic, however, outdid the rest. The many attacks launched against Brahms culminated in one of the shortest, most amusing yet most incorrect reviews ever written:

"Yesterday in the Grand Music Room we witnessed the fourth symphony in e-minor by Johannes Brahms: *E Moll und nie wieder*" (which can mean "e-minor and never again" or, in Viennese dialect, "one and never again").

Was this written by some frivolous Viennese coffee-house critic or a feature writer out to get a punch-line at all costs?

No, it was written by the otherwise so sensitive and brilliant Hugo Wolf, who wrote his bitter attack on Brahms in a fit of exaggerated exaltation of Wagner.

All this may have annoyed Brahms, who although disliking decorations and honours had become a busy collector in this field.

He constantly regretted that he had not married and had children at the right time.

Nevertheless, such impolite disputes among important, creative individuals should never be overemphasised. Objectivity is the last thing one can demand from such "creative minds".

They live for the present, attracting that which they can make immediate use of and rejecting anything which will distract them from their efforts.

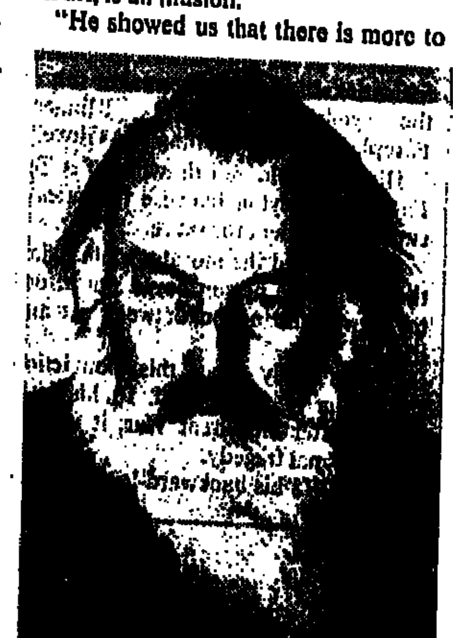
The clash between the "musicians of the future" and Brahms, however, is a unique one. Opposition is not against the "step forward" in the world of music but against the feared "step backwards".

Brahms' misfortune was that the reactionaries of the time also disliked his music.

Two contrasting musicians, Wilhelm Furtwängler and Arnold Schönberg, had their own ideas as to whether Brahms was a conservative or a revolutionary.

On the occasion of a Brahms festival in Vienna in 1931, Wilhelm Furtwängler paid homage to Brahms as one of the first composers "who, although not moving backwards, was aware of the fact that eternal progress in music, as in all art, is an illusion.

"He showed us that there is more to



Brahms ... not spared tribulations. (Photo: Röhnert)

do than to just go on extending art indefinitely.

"New impetus can emerge from that with which we are familiar; ploughing known fields can lead to something new for the future."

Arnold Schönberg wanted to prove quite the reverse. The topic of his paper, presented in May 1933 on the occasion of Brahm's centenary celebrations, was entitled: "Brahms — the Man of Progress".

He tried to remove the contrast between Brahms and Wagner, which up to that time had been regarded as fundamental.

In his paper he said that "Wagner's works show just as much order, if not pedantry in its organisation, whereas Brahms shows boldness and indeed bizarre fantasy.

The brilliant analyst, Schönberg referred to many actual musical examples to underline his claims, pointing towards harmonious innovations and daring pieces by Brahms, his willingness to risk irregularities and deviations from symmetry.

He puts Brahms alongside Haydn and Mozart — against Beethoven.

Nevertheless, this still said nothing about the essential difference between Brahms and Wagner.

The assertion that the creative individual most admires what he hopes to achieve is confirmed by Schönberg's own paper, which can be seen to be an apology for his own music.

Brevity and avoiding garrulous repetitions can be seen to be typical characteristics of Schönberg's works, particularly of his dodecaphonic works.

What is it that fascinates him about Brahms? "I feel that the progress Brahms was trying to achieve should have spurred composers into writing music for proper adults.

"Mature individuals think in a complex way, and the greater their intelligence, the greater the number of complex units with which they are familiar.

"It is difficult to understand why composers describe something as 'serious music' which is full of prolixity and does not suit the content.

"Very often they just repeat something three to seven times which can be understood straight away."

A particular authority on the current "status" of Johannes Brahms in the world of music is Hans Hirsch, the initiator of the first recording of all of Brahms works (*DGG*).

He reckons that slightly more than half of Brahms' works are played in our concert halls today. Is this something to complain about?

As Samuel Beckett wrote: "One of the two thieves was saved, that's a pretty good percentage".

The 50 per cent of Brahms which still lives in the concert halls also represents a large selection.

Works which are still to be discovered a new are, above all, the spiritual and worldly choral works, some of the pieces for choir and orchestra and the *Schicksalslied*, *Nanie*, the *Triumphlied* or the *Gesang der Parzen*.

The name Brahms was once again the centre of polemic dispute when a few years ago Heinz Josef Herbort of *Die Zeit* blew the fanfare: "No more subsidies for Brahms".

Brahms the composer became a symbolic figure for the concert culture of season-ticket holders, which, in Herbort's opinion, was preventing the fostering of contemporary music.

This statement was as well-meaning as it was ineffective. You cannot force any particular music style on to people and, unfortunate as it is, there would not be enough Mozart and Brahms in our concert halls were it not for such financial backing.

Subsidies for art are a commendable act of communal democracy, carrying on the tradition of feudal and clerical patronage.

It may be in need of improvement, but it is too valuable to be deliberately done away with.

Just before he suffered his mental breakdown, Friedrich Nietzsche referred to the music of Johannes Brahms as the "melancholy of inability". The verdict has not been corroborated by history.

In 1931, Wilhelm Furtw[...] marked in astonishment: "[...] most of the 'contemporary' [...] welcomed with such great [...] and sponsored from all sides, [...] pidly faded away, whereas [...] music, which was thought to [...] appeared, has maintained [...] and is unshaken in the freshness [...] radiates."

Although romantic through [...] through, it is based to a great [...] on Bach and the Vienna classics [...] than on the emulation of Schu[...]

As Brahms once said: "[...] thing I ever learnt from Schu[...] how to play chess".

Just as Joseph Haydn restored [...] content and dignity to the music [...] threatened to degenerate into [...] decorationalism after Bach, Br[...] liberately fought against the [...] of his period: the leaning tow[...] theatrical, the bombastic, the [...] tic and the sensuous.

Just like Haydn, Mozart and [...] ven he discovered his [...] powers in the vast legacy of [...] music.

Yet alongside his feel for [...] development of harmonious [...] mic individualities, we dis[...] wealth of spiritual and emotion[...] which have left their mark in his [...]

Brahms himself was often [...] cold towards others and always [...] hide his true feelings or fear [...] may be easily hurt.

And yet we find his inner[...] ings, his longings and desir[...] music, his often melancholy [...] chamber music, in his trio for [...] B-major, in his symphonies [...] last opera for and with the cla[...]

His romantic approach is [...] of any particular school of mu[...] Alexander Berrsche pointed [...] ves "from the eternal regist[...] German soul."

Brahms was of course lucky [...] been discovered at the age of [...] bert Schumann in Düsseldorf.

The encouragement given by [...] linist Joseph Joachim and the [...] Hans von Bülow were also im[...] Brahms, as was his life-long [...] to Clara Schumann.

They all helped him overcom[...] disappointments. In partic[...] home town failed to give him [...] port he would have liked to ha[...]

When he decided to finally [...] down in Vienna, his income [...] large that he was able to [...] support his parents and his [...] and sisters.

Although the musical cl[...] Vienna may not have changed [...] German Brahms, his music was [...] ly enriched and refined by the [...] phere there.

He could often be found in his [...] rite inn, *Zum roten Igel*. His [...] unmistakably marked by a unique [...] bination of harshness and soft[...] ertia and mobility, pride and [...] tion, heroic strength and the [...] in a world of dreams.

This music has so often touched [...] innermost of its listeners. Nobody [...] today whether his music is 'prog[...]' or not. Everyone submits to the [...] tual essence of his music.

Even pure materialists, who [...] degree of progress as the be all [...] all, neglecting its content, [...] cumb to the mastery of Brahms' [...] perfection.

Brahms is not only respected [...] noured, he is loved.

Alfons Neuk[...]
(Rheinische Post, [...])

■ MEDICINE

Connection between day-time tension and night-time bed wetting

Biologist Gabriele Haug from the University of Freiburg has carried [ou]t research into the link between the [pr]oblem of wetting and the behaviour [of] so-called problem children.

She took a close look at children in [th]eir familiar surroundings, such as in [k]indergarten and at home.

The disease under investigation is a [co]mmon. The medical term is enuresis.

About twenty per cent of all children [ag]ed between four and twelve can be [cla]ssed as enuretics ("wetters").

Gabriele Haug's investigation, which [on]ly covered children who were other[w]ise physically healthy, showed that [th]ere are two types of disease for chil[dr]en who wet themselves during the [da]y.

One involve disturbed children. The [ot]her cannot really be referred to as [p]athological: the children here show no [ot]her signs of unusual behaviour.

Outburst of fidgets

There is the example of the six-year [ol]d boy who suddenly becomes fidgety [w]hile playing with his friends in the [k]indergarten.

He is told to go to the toilet, but this [h]as no effect and the boy wets himself [while] playing.



This type of enuresis can be relatively easily interpreted: the child is normally able to control the function of his bladder, but great excitement can lead to a temporary loss of control.

Calm and relaxation is essential if control is to be exercised over the bladder. If a child becomes excited, control is reduced.

Child-minders should insist that a child go to the toilet if it shows the usual symptoms.

The first variant of enuresis, on the other hand, has other reasons. It always occurs after intense and aggressive argument or bitter disappointment.

The child wets himself when under great strain and in a state of agitation. He finds it impossible to control his bladder.

The psychological interpretation of this is a difficult and controversial one.

Long-term observations in the family situation led Gabriele Haug to draw conclusions on the connection between everyday strains and bed-wetting.

She discovered that the probability of wetting the bed at night increases if the child has been under great strain during the day.

Bed-wetting does not generally occur after "normal" days.

This differing behaviour can be explained, the biologist points out, by the fact that the strains the child is under are carried over into sleep.

The child can relax and this relaxation is coupled with an involuntary emptying of the bladder.

Although this would normally wake the child up, the great excitement of the previous day prevents this automatic reaction.

During research. the parents were asked to give a forecast of whether bed-wetting would occur that night or not.

This was after they had described the day itself as "strenuous" or "normal" for the child. The forecast given proved correct in many cases.

The surprising thing was that although the day had been described as "strenuous" the forecast was for a "dry" night — the prediction was usually right.

An analysis of therapies used up to now provided information on how the disease has and can be treated. Most medicines on the market did not stand up to a critical analysis.

Although a comparison between children treated medicinally and those left untreated showed fewer "wet" nights for the former group, the medicine was found to be relatively ineffective after strenuous days.

What is more, the active medicinal substance was found to affect the child's psyche.

These and other, as yet unknown, side-effects led Gabriele Haug to advise against medicinal treatment of this problem.

Waking the child up, which is also frequently recommended as a form of treatment, showed itself to be just as unsuitable upon closer examination.

It was not able to compensate for the influence of the strenuous days. Indeed, parents run the risk of training the child to empty his bladder if they keep waking him up at a certain time every night.

If the child is not woken up, it goes on wetting the bed as usual.

Drinks brouhaha

Finally, the reduction of the amount the child drinks in the evening, often advised by medical experts, is also a controversial suggestion. Gabriele Haug described it as unsuitable, indeed damaging.

As she emphasises, even an extra glass of something to drink does not

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The children who arrive in the world ahead of schedule

Medically, children are not little adults; newborn children must be treated differently to small children; and premature babies must not be handled like babies from a normal birth.

This is because the organs are at different stages of development.

Considerable progress has been made in the treatment of premature and newly born children.

The Professor Hess Children's Clinic in Bremen, has held a conference on the subject.

The aim was not to exchange the latest scientific findings but discuss how to develop guidelines for putting new knowledge into practice.

For this reason, nurses as well as doctors were also at the conference. The initiative has been positive. Next year a follow-up conference will be held in Hamburg.

Children born prematurely are not ready for the world. The birth itself can become dangerous, as the baby is more sensitive to of injury.

A premature baby, weighing only 1,000 grams, (2.2lb) almost always develops jaundice because its doesn't function properly.

If the child's lungs, which ae not needed up until birth, do not function properly, the child must receive artificial respiration.

The amount of oxygen needed varies from one child to the next. A lack of oxygen can lead to brain damage. Too much will attack the child's lungs and endanger the child's eyesight.

This reaction is common for newborn children: the blood vessels in the eyes are not fully matured, which means that occlusions can occur leading in some cases to the loss of sight.

Premature babies, therefore, must be constantly kept under ophthalmoligical observation.

The conference in Bremen also dealt with problems of feeding the child. The child must be able to drink — if it isn't a tube must be inserted.

If the enzymes necessary for digesting the milk do not yet exist, intravenous feeding is the only solution.

Today, it is possible to cater for the child's calorie needs in this way.

Cases of premature birth may have difficulty with regulation of body temperature, circulation and digestion.

Despite medical progress, it has been difficult to reduce the rate of premature births to below 5 per cent.

Nevertheless, new knowledge and thorough medical check-ups on mothers-to-be have had their effects.

More endangered unborn children are born on time and those unborn children who may not have pulled through once now stand a chance as premature births.

Although not a direct topic of discussion during the conference, Professor Hanns Gunschera and Dr Klaus Albrecht, senior physician at the Hess Clinic, emphasised that greater consideration should be given to the psychological needs of children and parents.

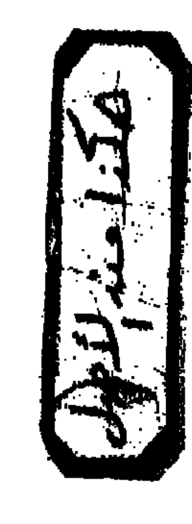
Experienced nurses and doctors can tell whether a child is happy or is suffering from pain.

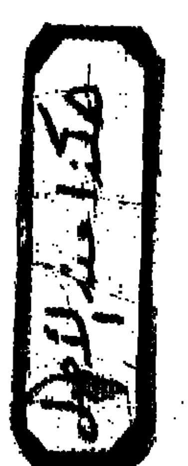
For this reason, no amount of mechnical devices can replace the role of the nurse. This was why nurses were invited to express their opinions at the conference.

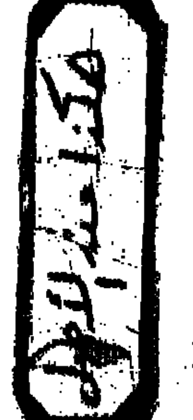
As for parents, the strange apparatus and the clinical surroundings are unfamiliar. However, some mothers almost feel at home there after a short time.

They can touch their child and sometimes even, breast-feed it.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 14 May 1983)

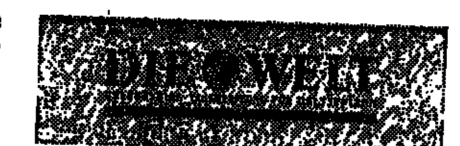






■ **EDUCATION**

Change or risk wallowing in backwater, vice-chancellors warned



There is a growing danger that the Federal Republic of Germany may drift into technological backwaters and be forced merely to participate in the progress made by other nations.

Microelectronics is just one of the fields in question.

Bureaucracy, an atmosphere hostile to research and a basic aversion to elites of any kind are some of the reasons for this.

There is a great risk of an increasing "brain-drain" of ideas and innovations.

At their annual meeting in Darmstadt, West German university vice-chancellors tried to tackle the problem, at least in their field: higher education.

Changes essential

The final panel discussion showed that incisive changes are essential if anything is to be achieved.

A large number of students could only whistle and jeer as State Secretary Albert Probst from the Federal Research Ministry in a truism said: "Our country must stay free so as to keep our education free". This outburst is a sign of failure by parents and schools.

After all, the students represent the recruitment basis for the research elite of the future.

The sound of "Yanks go home!" as a reaction to Probst's words is unfortunately something all too common.

How can and must the institutions of higher education adjust to technological change? What part should be played by the humanities?

The change of government last October was accompanied by the promise of an "intellectual change."

This promise must be turned into a priority in the field of education if our country is to survive.

Young people urgently need to be provided with education which includes an awareness of historical developments and the realities of this world.

Otherwise, it will not be possible to convince the hecklers of Darmstadt to think before they jeer.

Universities faced by a twofold problem. On the one hand, they are restricted in their scope for action by the vast increases in the number of students, the educational shortcomings of the would-be academics, the lack of public financial backing and the over-extravagant bureaucratic apparatus.

On the other, they find it difficult to motivate the best graduates each year to stay on at the university.

This aspect was introduced into the discussion in Darmstadt by Theodor Berchem, President of the University of Würzburg and the next President of the Committee of West German vice-chancellors.

Unfortunately, this topic was not dealt with in sufficient detail.

The German universities will only then be in a position to fulfil the historical and social demands made of them if the following can be achieved:

- Society must undergo critical selfreflection. The lack of willingness to achieve something in life must no longer be regarded as fashionable. The word "elite" must no longer be treated as if it were a swear word.
- Universities must once again be able to attract the academic best to stay on an teach or carry out research in the universities themselves.

The government should create the appropriate framework and industry must provide the necessary support. A scientific career must cease to be a dead-end street.

At the moment, however, the employment situation in universities is characterised by overcrowding.

This is one of the results of the leaning towards "discount" professors over the past 20 years.

What is needed is a kind of employment bonus for all those who are willing to carry on working in the academic world after they have got their degree.

The idea would be to add a few research years to the actual period of study.

- Despite overcrowding and the lack of financial backing, the universities will during the coming years have to stop being a resting junction for anyone who fancies studying.

They must turn into institutions in which the mass of students receive a sound basic training, yet where the needs and abilities of the intellectual elite are also catered for.

A fundamental reform of the system of higher education can no lo[nger be] postponed.

The Committee of West G[erman] Vice-Chancellors and in partic[ular its] departing President, George T[...] had plenty of suggestions to m[ake on] this point.

Other "practicians" such as the *Freiheit der Wissenschaft* and the [Asso]ciation of University Teachers ha[ve] been active.

The universities must be g[iven] greater financial freedom by the s[tate].

They must be responsible for [their] own budgets.

Politicians must no longer [use] weak excuses about legal necess[ities ...] bureaucrats.

For historical reasons, we are [unlike]ly to ever have a system of higher [edu]cation as differentiated as for [example] in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

However, we need more comp[etition] between individual universities.

A more specific higher ed[ucation] policy, the increased use of third[-party] funds, these are just some of the [possi]bilities which move in this directi[on].

The setting-up of the Federal [Repu]blic's first private university in [...]ke may pave the way for new de[velop]ments.

Human nature

Activities by the social scien[ce de]partments of the various univ[ersities] must also be mentioned here.

As Professor Karl Deutsch p[ointed] out in Darmstadt: "It would seem [to be] an essential part of human na[ture that] the ability to think is always mu[ch bet]ter than the ability to act."

Real progress requires joint e[fforts by] all scientists, those in the logic[...] rical field as well as those in [...] the humanities.

Peter Pf[...]
(Die Welt, 11 M[...])

Bed wetting

Continued from page 13

lead to bed-wetting at night after normal days.

To forbid the child to drink in the evening will only push the child even further into its role of outsider. Just as in the case of waking at night or other forms of punishment this causes the child to be even more disturbed. The child will only react by wetting the bed even more.

Many children, on the other hand, soon find out and take advantage of the fact that wetting themselves can have certain advantages.

More attention is paid to them by their parents and people in charge of them.

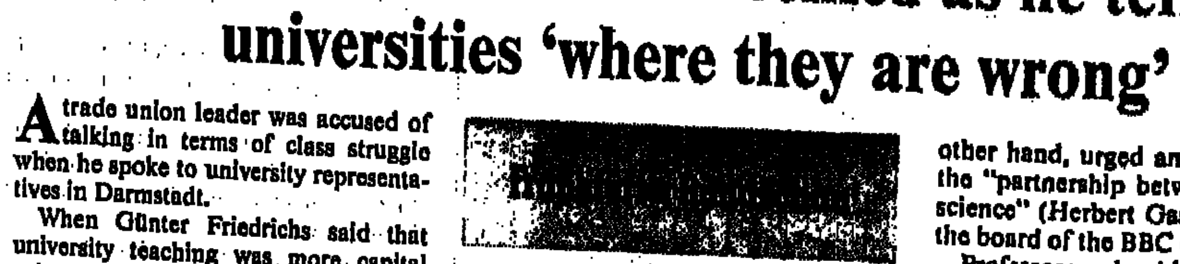
Many children would appear to be willing to accept the difficulties involved if they can gain more affection.

This becomes particularly obvious in the case of the older children in families where a little boy or girl has just been born.

The older child, which up to this time was dry, suddenly begins to wet itself again as an act of protest against the newborn competition.

Herrmann Böhm
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 May 1983)

Trade-union leader heckled as he tells universities 'where they are wrong'



A trade union leader was accused of talking in terms of class struggle when he spoke to university representatives in Darmstadt.

When Günter Friedrichs said that university teaching was more capital oriented than labour oriented, heckling broke out.

University graduates were generally not familiar with problems in the world outside, said Friedrichs, who is head of the automation department of the metal workers' union, IG Metall.

Management experts knew nothing about the law relating to industrial relations and engineers were usually unfamiliar with shop-floor procedures and safety requirements.

He was addressing the annual meeting of German vice-chancellors.

Most professors claimed to support "scientific impartiality," he said. But this did not exist.

There were always specific interests behind any piece of scientific work.

Friedrichs explained union dissatisfaction with the universities by saying that according to the rules of economics, production was the result of a combination of capital and human labour.

"However, university teaching and research are more capital-oriented than labour-oriented," he said.

This led to the heckling among the vice-chancellors and other university representatives.

There were shouts accusing Friedrichs of talking in terms of "class struggle."

The unions were only able to provide limited funds for specific university research, said Friedrichs.

But business exerted far more influence on quality and objectives of research.

All the most important research organisations had at best "alibi trade unionists."

The German Research Association only had representatives of industry in its executive bodies.

As regards technological change, the central topic under discussion in Darmstadt, the universities had only made "limited contributions."

The unions have been demanding the social control of technological change for more than years.

Representatives of industry and of the large research organisations, on the other hand, urged an intensific[ation of] the "partnership between indus[try and] science" (Herbert Gassert, chair[man of] the board of the BBC company).

Professors should become [more] aware of the need for techn[ological] change. They should not shy aw[ay from] seeing such technological chan[ge in] terms of moving forward, said Ga[ssert].

"The less we are able to increa[se the] profit-making ability of our bus[inesses] via technological progress, the [more] difficult is will become to provi[de the] universities with the money they ne[ed]."

Hans Merkle, managing chairm[an of] the Bosch group, warned against [ima]gining the worst when it comes to [tech]nological change.

Even in the future, the "wo[rking] human being" will be in comman[d and] not robots.

Admittedly, there will be grea[ter em]phasis on the "individual." New [tech]nologies require more qualifie[d and] better trained workers, said M[erkle], "not necessarily more." It is the u[niver]sity's job to train such experts.

Merkle emphasises that there [must] also be a corresponding shaping [of the] personality. "The university shou[ld see] its educational duty in more g[eneral] and all-round terms," he said.

Jutta R[...]
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 M[...])

MODERN LIVING

In vogue: getting divorced and living together

[M]ore and more divorced couples are not separating, Freiburg so[ciolo]gy students say. Over 10,000 are es[timat]ed to have continued living under [the s]ame roof as though the decree had [neve]r been granted.

[Th]e name on the door is the same. [They] come home from work at the same [time] as before and on Saturdays they shop together at the local super[mar]ket.

[No]-one in the block is unduly worri[ed th]at they are, as it were, living in sin. [They] were divorced a while ago and the [fuss] has blown over.

[A] growing number of couples are [livi]ng together after divorce, and [doing] so voluntarily, regardless of age [or len]gth of marriage.

[Stat]istically they may be of no real [signi]ficance, but they are more interest[ing t]o psychologists and sociologists.

"[N]ow we are no longer bound by the [marr]iage lines," one 32-year-old divor[cee s]ays, "we get on well together." She [was] divorced a year ago after a marri[age] that lasted nearly a decade.

[Th]ey don't even have trouble with the [yout]h welfare department because their six-year-old child is living with its divorced parents.

The child doesn't yet appreciate what has happened legally. What is more, it doesn't have to share the sad fate of so many other children in broken homes.

Couples usually stay together initially after the decree because the one who was due to move out has not yet found somewhere suitable to stay.

So they agree to share the old home for the time being, and arrangments of this kind have frequently been sanctioned by the divorce court.

Only when one of the parties to a divorce has behaved in a way that is felt to be seriously insulting to the other can he or she be ordered by the court to move out.

The Freiburg students say an estimated 10,000-odd couples in the Federal Republic of Germany have carried on living together after a divorce.

The majority of them no longer feel it to be a merely temporary arrangement.

Most stay-togethers were married for over 10 years. Relative newly-weds whose marriages are on the rocks are more inclined to make a clean break.

"We are still living together because we both realise the divorce was madness," says a 48-year-old flight engineer who has continued living with his ex-wife for over five years.

Yet he will hear nothing of remarrying. "It is good to feel free without having to make use of one's freedom," he feels. "Not once in the five years since our divorce have I been unfaithful to my wife."

Landlords have not been found to have moral misgivings in any but exceptional circumstances. Other people who live in the apartment block are seldom upset at the idea either.

"It is not for us to be holier than thou," says the manager of a housing corporation. "As a rule we never even get to know that tenants are divorced and continue to live in their old apartments."

Couples who never get married in the first place are another matter.

Problems mostly arise when the ex-husband or ex-wife produces another woman (or man) who sleeps in more than just occasionally.

Mutual tolerance is then soon exhausted and the household breaks up once and for all. The offender has then been grossly injurious to the other.

This is the legal definition of a situation in which the court could order a party to move out of the former marital home in the first place.

Waldemar Kelberg
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 14 May 1983)

Adults still spoil sport about hot fumblings of young love

[Fir]st loves tend to be extreme. Worri[ed] parents hope children don't get [into] trouble."

[Bu]t an unwanted pregnancy is not [the on]ly problem. There is also the risk [that th]e exclusive nature of the relation[ship] will hinder individual develop[ment].

[Bo]ys and girls of 15 or 16 go around [hand] in hand or arm in arm. They meet [dail]y and go for long walks or sit [arou]nd at home in his room or hers.

[W]orried mums look in now and then [on so]me pretext or other, but the couple [alwa]ys seem to be squatting together on [the f]loor listening to ear-splitting music.

[The]y occasionally go out with others [of the]ir age, but even in the group they [never] lose sight of each other. And they [are on]ly 15 or 16.

[The]ir parents disapprove. They are [too y]oung, the tale goes. Too young for [what]? Not for first love affairs, surely; [that is] the age to have them.

[Wh]at so upsets parents is the exclu[sive n]ature of their relationship at their [age]. They only have eyes for each other. [The]ir idea of being faithful to each other is so restricted that they will only dance with one another at parties, not with anyone else.

Parents who arrange parties for the children and their friends are invariably shocked and at a loss to account for how the parties go.

The lights are low, the music is ear-splitting. Half a dozen teenage couples sit around quietly necking. There isn't much dancing.

As for fun, there doesn't seem to be any: at least, not what their parents would see as fun.

Parents of teenage children live in constant fear of them getting "into trouble." Well they might, but first loves can be a problem in other ways.

School is often neglected. So are sport, music, the family and other group activities.

Activity and experience are limited to a small circle centred on the girl or boy-friend. Friendships with others of their own sex are abandoned or grow less close.

The young couple tend to isolated and to live in a world of their own. They are no longer able to take a closer look at other possible partners.

With their fixation on each other they lose personal freedom. First loves sometimes marry, but not often, and just as well!

Sooner or later they feel the need for freedom and a wider choice, although it may not be until they are well on into their midlife crisis.

Parents are unlikely to do any good by putting their feet down or by reproaching the children. Talking with them may help.

Stella Neuper
(Mannheimer Morgen, 14 May 1983)

Legal problems for cohabiting couples

Over one million people in the Federal Republic of Germany live as man and wife in all but name. Legally, says a Dortmund lawyer, it could be dynamite.

"When a marriage is on the rocks the legal repercussions are fairly straightforward," Regina Rogalski told a legal conference in Essen.

"But when couples who live outside wedlock split up, endless problems occur." She was not opposed to such relationships but merely felt an alternative contract should be signed.

Reaching prior agreement on who got what if they split up would save couples endless time and trouble.

There is no such thing as palimony in Germany despite cases that cannot be described as other than tragic for the empty-handed survivor.

In one case the woman had looked after the man for 30 years, investing countless time and money in their partnership. But when he died she was penniless.

His legal heirs inherited all his money and property. She could only have inherited a fair share if he had made a will in her favour or they had reached appropriate contractual arrangements.

When unmarried couples split up they may have to go to court over everything: the apartment, the furniture, the car and the bank account.

There were people who made a point of not getting married, Frau Rogalski said, to avoid the financial obligations of matrimony.

Yet contractual arrangements were seldom made, possibly because people felt they amounted to an admission of mistrust.

Such agreements are not expensive. The notary's fee for a contract involving goods and property worth DM20,000 and a monthly allowance of DM800 is DM210.

Despite the legal insecurity the profession would prefer not to see legislation to deal with palimony.

There is only one point on which legislation is called for, Frau Rogalski said, and many lawyers agree.

When the mother dies the natural father has no rights over the child and will not be awarded custody over it. If the relationship breaks down he may not even be allowed to see it.

Horst Zimmermann
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 15 May 1983)